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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 166 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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Whitehall 'Diktat' Reaches Simla

STAGE BY STAGE EXPANSION OF VICEREGAL COUNCIL

Homi Mody And Sultan Ahmed As Favourites

PROPOSED BIFURCATION OF COMMERCE PORTFOLIO

Linlithgow To Make Statement Shortly—But Will Keep Mum On Deadlock Issue

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 13.

Final instructions are understood to have been received from Whitehall on the Viceroy's Executive Council expansion scheme.

This is expected to be known in the form of a statement by the Viceroy immediately.

No detailed survey of political situation is contemplated but only a statement on the expansion scheme.

There is considerable speculation as to how far the statement will disclose Government's intentions. In addition to the appointments of Sir Homi Modi and Sir Sultan Ahmed as Supply and Law Members there is a vacancy, which will be caused by the intended transfer of Sir G. S. Bajpai to America.

There is also the proposed bifurcation of Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's portfolio.

EXPANSION BY STAGES!

As Government's intention is said to be that expansion should be secured by stages, it is not known how many appointments will be immediately announced. Anticipations here are that the Viceroy will, besides announcing certain immediate appointments—not more than three or four—indicate Government's readiness to have non-official Indian majority and leave the field open for the present.

In the meantime reactions in the country particularly those of Sapru Group will be watched.

Speculations Of "Hindu" Correspondent

MADRAS, July 13.

The announcement from Simla of a Press Conference on Monday has aroused considerable speculation in Bombay political circles, says the Bombay correspondent of "The Hindu."

It is surmised in certain quarters, the correspondent adds that Monday's conference may relate to the question of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, an announcement about which is considered overdue.

In certain other quarters it is thought that an announcement may be made about the release of political prisoners, probably members of the Congress Executive, to enable them to meet and consider the situation arising out of the Russo-German war and the growing Nazi threat.

HAS VICEROY WRITTEN TO MAHATMA?

In this connection it is stated that a suggestion was recently conveyed to the Viceroy by a responsible gentleman that His Excellency should write to Mahatma Gandhi asking him to reconsider the present Congress policy and to withdraw civil disobedience in view of the recent war developments and their effect on the Indian situation.

Enquiries show, concludes the correspondent, that Gandhiji who had been asked by the last Bombay session of the A.I.C.C., to launch direct action, could withdraw the movement or revise the policy only at the instance of the A.I.C.C., or the Working Committee in its absence.—United States.

'CEASE FIRE' IN SYRIA

Failure Of Lights Does Not 'Black-Out' Signing Of Armistice

LONDON, July 13.

A communique issued from the G. H. Q. says:—

Yesterday evening, the Vichy representatives in Syria accepted the Allied terms for an armistice convention to end the hostilities in Syria.

After the terms of the Syrian Armistice had been initiated, representatives of both Governments referred back to their respective governments, it was officially stated this (Sunday) evening. The result of the final decision is still awaited. Military standstill continues

Reuter's special correspondent with the Imperial Forces at Acre Telegraphs. The Syrian Armistice documents were initialled after discussions lasting nearly twelve hours, when a sudden accidental defect in the lighting system lent an additional touch of drama to the event.

The ratification will follow at a later date. Details of the terms will shortly be made known, it is understood, in an official announcement in London.

Just as General de Verdillac, General Dentz's representative was putting pen to the paper, the room was plunged in darkness owing to a blown fuse. The formalities were continued by the light of headlamps of cars drawn up to the windows and from that of a despatch rider's motor-cycle which was wheeled into the room.

Shortly afterwards, General Wilson bade farewell to members of the Vichy Commission and they roared away into darkness. They had appeared to be feeling the strain of the recent fighting and General de Verdillac looked tired and worried though the discussions were carried on in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality.—Reuter.

(Details On Page 7)

TALK OF JAIL DELIVERY

Appeasement & Expansion Of Viceroy's Cabinet To Go Together?

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, July 13.

Although Mr. Amery declared last week in the House of Commons that he was not in a position to make any fresh statement on the Indian situation, I understand a new declaration involving fresh changes in the administration of India is imminent.

With the full approval of His Majesty's Government, Lord Linlithgow is expected to announce the formation of a National Government in India early this week, on Tuesday.

Simultaneously many politicals are likely to be released.

Another step of far-reaching importance may also be taken soon to strengthen Indo-American relations. It is argued that as the American public are deeply interested in harmonious Indo-British relations, it is advisable that Mr Roosevelt should have a direct representative at the seat of Indian Government, and the Indian Government should have their representative at Washington.

It is hoped that interchange of representatives will not only keep America fully well informed about political situation in India but also help advance trade between the two countries.

It is immaterial at present to say who will join the proposed enlarged Viceroy's Council but one thing appears certain that Sir G. S Bajpai is tipped for a surprise appointment—involving a visit to the Western Hemisphere.

AMERY DISAPPOINTS FRIENDS OF INDIA
Socialist M. P.s To Raise Issue Again?

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, July 12.

Friends of India are disappointed at Mr. Amery's attitude, and it is understood that Socialist members are likely to bring further presure on the Secretary of State for a statement on India.

VINOBA BHAVE TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA

WARDHA, July 13.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave had a prolonged interview with Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

It is understood that the District Magistrate of Wardha has been informed that Vinoba is offering Satyagraha tomorrow (Monday) evening for the third time at Nalwadi, two miles from Wardha. —A. P.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express, on Sunday. On Monday (today) at 10 a.m. he will meet Mr. J. C. Setalvad and others and discuss with them matters connecting the working of the new Insurance Act and other general insurance matters. On Tuesday at 12 noon, he will meet the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He leaves Bombay for Simla, the same night.

NAZI 'INVASION NEST' AT VICHY AFRICA PORTS

LISBON, July 13.

It is understood, on excellent authority, that the reinforcement of the defences of Dakar and other Vichy Africa ports now taking place is not due to the American occupation of Iceland. Actually this latter event is being used as a pretext for making these facts public and increasing what has been on foot for a long time past.

It is well known that every effort is being put forward to make ships in these ports seaworthy Spare parts have been sent and many sailors released for the purpose of forming skeleton crew should the occasion arise

The "Daily Express", Lisbon correspondent cabled on July 8:—

4,500 German technical experts under the command of Captain Von Krauss are busy fortifying Dakar, Casablanca, Mers el Kebir and other French naval bases, according to a French Foreign Legion ex-Officer who until a fortnight ago was in charge of labour gangs at several of the bases.

This Officer, now in Lisbon, told French Officials that these precautions are being taken to prevent an American invasion of North Africa.

While directing labour gangs at Casablanca, the Officer frequently saw German submarines enter the port. There they refuelled and took aboard fresh food.

Several French merchantmen unloaded coastal batteries and anti-aircraft defences. They were accompanied by German engineers.

When anti-aircraft batteries were installed at Casablanca, they were manned by German crews.

The Officer was also sent to work at Mogador, where he saw other German batteries being installed. Working recently at Mers el Kebir, he said, were some hundred German Engineers who were busy helping to salvage the vessels wrecked in last year's battle.

French naval units based on Casablanca appear to have ample reserves of fuel and oil. Contrary to French reports, the battleship 'Jean Bart', which was only partially finished when the Armistice took place, was taken to Casablanca still incomplete and lacking many vital parts. The 'Richelieu' is at Dakar, also still crippled.

There are three or four hundred planes at Casablanca, including many light bombers which were being assembled there at the time of the Armistice. The planes are short of petrol, although this situation may be relieved slightly if two tankers recently granted permission to sail for North Africa from the United States carry aviation spirit.

SETBACK IN TAGORE'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Intimation has been received in Calcutta from Santiniketan that there is again a setback in the condition of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy is proceeding to Santiniketan to-morrow morning to examine the Poet.

It may be mentioned that the Poet, who had been in failing health some time past, showed a remarkable improvement of late. —United Press.

TAPTI IN FLOODS

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, July 13.

Owing to heavy rainfall at the mouth of the Tapti, as intimated by the authorities of Bhusaval to the Collector of Surat, flood water was rising from yesterday midnight and this morning was flowing at a level of 82 feet. With a further rise, Tapti is flowing at a level of 89 feet and is expected to rise.

Details on page 4.)

RUSSIAN AIR RAIDS DAMAGE RUMANIAN OIL WELLS

ANKARA, July 13.

German circles here admit that the position of the Rumanian oil industry has been very seriously damaged as the result of Russian air raids.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN THREAT?

ANKARA, July 13.

About fifteen Bulgarian divisions have been mobilised, according to reports reaching here. Six of them are in occupied countries. The Bulgarians have been busy building aerodromes. It is believed that there has been some increase in the strength of the Bulgarian cavalry on the Turkish frontier but there is no confirmation of reports of large Bulgar concentrations there.—Reuter.

VISION OF BESSARABIA BACK

BUCHAREST, July 13.

The Rumanian Vice-Premier today stated that Bessarabia and Bukovina will be reannexed to Rumania after the war.—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Agreement Signed

UNITED FRONT AGAINST HITLERISM

No Armistice Or Treaty Of Peace Except By Mutual Consent: Joint Action And Collaboration In War Efforts: Moscow Ceremony Filmed As Documentary

LONDON, July 13.

An important agreement for joint action by the British and Russian Governments in the war against Germany has been signed.

The two Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Hitlerite Germany.

They further undertake that they will neither negotiate nor conclude an Armistice or a treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The Agreement was signed on Saturday night by the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps and M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar.

M. Stalin was among those present at the signing of the new Anglo-Soviet Agreement. Shortly after five o'clock yesterday, Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador to Moscow, Lieut.-General Mason Macfarlane, Head of the British Military Mission in Russia, and other leading members of the British Embassy and Mission went to M. Molotov's office, where, among others, they met M. Stalin, M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Vyshinsky, Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Marshal Shaposnikov, Vice-Commissar of Defence, and M. Sobolilev, Secretary General of the Foreign Commissariat. After the ceremony, which was filmed, toasts were drunk in champagne, and there was friendly conversation on both sides. M. Stalin talked with several Britons, including Lieut.-General Macfarlane. The function lasted an hour.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The Foreign Office announces "an agreement for joint action by His Majesty's Government and the Government of the U.S.S.R. in the war against Germany" as follows:—

(1) "The two Governments undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

(2) They further undertake that during this war, they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement."

The contracting parties have agreed that this agreement enters into force as from the moment of signature, and is not subject to ratification.

It was concluded on the evening of July 20th and was signed by the authority of the British Government by Sir Stafford Cripps and by the authority of the Government of the U.S.S.R. by M. Molotov. The agreement was concluded in English and Russian.

Churchill's Policy Implemented

It is explained in London that the agreement is designed for the effective prosecution of the war and represents the fulfilment of Mr. Churchill's declared policy of full military collaboration with Russia.

The exchange of Military Missions and the signing of the Agreement are an indication that both the British and Russian Governments are firmly resolved to give one another all possible aid.—Reuter.

United Front Against Nazis

According to Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, the Anglo-Russian Agreement has no new legal sense of a treaty of alliance, but in fact both Governments bind themselves to render each other assistance of all kinds and agree neither to negotiate or conclude an Armistice or a treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The first point should facilitate the negotiations now proceeding in London between General Golikov, Russian Deputy-Chief of the General Staff at the head of the Soviet Services Mission, and the British representatives.

The second point will convince the Germans, if additional proof is necessary, that they have raised an united front against themselves that no intrigue can weaken.

The Dominion Governments who were consulted throughout have given a joint declaration their unanimous approval.

The negotiations have been proceeding for some days, in order to understand the full implications of the agreement, reference can be made to Mr. Churchill's speech of June 22, when he said "anyone fighting Nazism will have our aid, any man who marches with Hitler is our foe, we shall therefore give whatever help we can to Russia and the Russian people." —Reuter

D[illegible] Chief Controller Of Imports

SIMLA, July 12.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. D. H. Elwin, I.C.S., has been appointed Deputy Controller of Imports. Mr. Elwin on leave was Secretary to the Governor of Madras and Superintendent of the Census operations there

It is understood that after the office of the Chief Controller of Imports has been constituted, the question of associating non-official advisers will be considered and decided.

It may also be that the Chief Controller and his deputy will visit big industrial centres and hold discussions with leaders of industry to decide problems arising out of the controlling of imports of a particular industry.—United Press

HITLER-GOERING QUARREL

LONDON, July 13.

Reports of a violent quarrel between Hitler and Goering on the eve of the Nazi attack on Russia were broadcast by the Moscow radio to-night (Sunday). Quoting well informed Stockholm circles the announcer said: "Goering argued that after the German air losses in the west, in the Balkan campaign and Crete the Luftwaffe was unfit for a new campaign.

Goering refused to take the responsibility for this new drive. Hitler became frenzied and called Goering a coward and declared that he himself would take over the command of the German Air Force.

The disappearance of Goering's name from the German press tends to prove the veracity of this report. It is rumoured too that Himler insisted on Goering being put into a concentration camp."—Reuter.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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Persons interested in Matrimony, companionship, picnics, movies, employment, etc., write for particulars Lakshmichand Shah, P.O. Box No. 5022, Bombay. (14796)

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Wanted a full time High Class Hindu lady companion tutor for a young girl of respectable family. Boarding and lodging free. Gujarati knowing preferred. Must be prepared to accompany to the Hill Station. Apply stating qualifications and minimum salary expected to Box No. 14806, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Ladies and Gentlemen to make by Simple Process their own Anti-gas Fabrics, Waterproof light-weight transparent oil-silk and cotton Rain-coats, Hat-covers. Apply for free particulars with self-addressed stamped envelope to Box No. 14805, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted persons desirous to earn Rs. 90|- to Rs. 375|- while at home by selling American New Gold and its ornaments. This gold gives real gold mark on touch stone and can be beaten into plates. Ask for agency terms along with sample set comprising 4 tolas New Gold, 2 ear-rings, 2 bracelets and one new design ring to American New Gold Co. P. B. 61. Lahore. (5442)

Wanted by Photographic concern persons, either sex, for sales|publicity. State salary acceptable. Box 14790, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85|- to Rs. 270|- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Matrics! become graduates (Punjab University) with 15 months' home-study. Particulars against 9p stamp. Dewan's, Bhadarkali, Lahore. (14792)

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THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from 1st September, 1941, Interest on Savings Bank Deposits will be reduced from 1 1|2 per cent to 1 per cent per annum at Head Office and all Branches.

(5567)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of M.S. galvanised sheets and zinc sheets plain. Tender form No. MP. BH. 6048 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2|- per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on 29-7-41.

(5566)

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that from 1st September, 1941, interest on Savings Bank Deposits will be reduced from 1 1|2 per cent to 1 1|4 per cent per annum at the Head Office and all the branches.

B. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 12th July, 1941.

(5571)

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Two Road Rollers, 2 Tons, Run on Diesel or Petrol, New or Second-hand, provided in serviceable condition, are urgently required. Prices and full particulars should be furnished to the Controller of Supplies, Bombay Circle, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, by 21st July, 1941.

(5572)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 712785 on the life of Maganlal Rattanji Desai of Amod. Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.

Bombay, 14th July, 1941.

(14808)

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, G.I.P. RLY. at the Printing Press, Byculla, invites Tenders for printing and supplying Goods Tariff Part II and Coaching Tariff Part I-A. Tender forms and samples are obtainable from the District Controller of Stores "General", G.I.P. Rly. Printing Press, Byculla, on payment of Rs. 4|- per set, which amount will not be refunded. Payments by Cheques, Postal Orders, or Postage Stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 14th August, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.)

(5570)

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Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Phone: 25498. (14787)

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(5569)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying Air Lift Pumping Plant for 4" Bore on the Kankaria round so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality on or before Saturday the 26th July, 1941, at 4-0 P.M.

A copy of the Specification can be had from the office of the Undersigned and from the office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphistone Circle, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2|-

(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
10th July, 1941.

(5568)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL MACHINERY AND FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE PRABHAV PRINTING PRESS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Kamdar & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Jamnadas Bhatia and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sunderdas Dhanji, the defaulting Purchaser from the Auction Sale held on 3rd June 1941 sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1941, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

All machinery of the Prabhav Printing Press including Treadle Machine, Quad Demi Cylinder Printing Machine size 42" x 52", Demi Cylinder Printing Machine, Electric Motor 5 H.P. Wire stitcher, Air compressor, Composing slabs, Composing racks, Rollers, Chairs, Tables, Partitions, etc.

Terms:—25 per cent Deposit.

The above goods are lying at Chandra Mahal, Thakurdwar and the same are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Under instruction from Messrs Little & Co., Attorneys for Bai Aishabai, daughter of Beg Mohomed Haji Abdul Rehman, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Rasool Haji Esmail Haji Eshak Chand and others Heirs and next-of-kin of Haji Esmail Haji Eshak Chand the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage Transfer of Mortgage and further charges described in the conditions of sale, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th July 1941 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises.

All that piece of Government Leasehold land admeasuring about 9,445 Square Yards together with the dwelling houses, chawls and stables, situate at Elphinstone Road Parel bearing Cadastral Survey No. 94, Parel-Sewri division, and Municipality "F" Ward Nos. 353 (1-2) 355 & 356 (2) (3) (5) (6) and (7) Street Nos 110A—111 112, 113A 113B and 113F and bounded as follows on the East by the property of Memon Haji Abdulla, on the West by a private passage, on the North by Elphinstone Road and on the South by the property of Vithoba Mankaji and partly, by the property of Tribhowandas Narottamdas.

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SARDAR AKHTAR
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CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Greatest love story of all Time!

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' NEW DEMAND

Dearness Allowance Of One Rupee

The eighth annual general meeting of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh was held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar President of the Sangh was in the chair.

At the outset Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary read the annual report of the Sangh. The report shows that the Sangh at present has got nearly 5,000 members on its register and is rendering valuable services to the Municipal Kamgars.

Dr. Ambedkar in his speech said: "United we stand and divided we fall". He appealed to the Municipal kamgars to unite under the flag of Sangh and to make it stronger.

The meeting passed two resolutions. By first resolution it expressed the opinion that the Corporation should provide proper and adequate housing to the inferior staff. The second resolution was that in view of the abnormal increase in the cost of living, a dearness allowance of one rupee more be granted to all those employees who get Rs. 75 per month.

The following new office-bearers of the Sangh were elected Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, President; Mr. D. V. Pradhan, General Secretary and Messrs. M. A. Londhe S. C. Joshi and S. B. Keni Vice-presidents.

RESTRICTIONS ON SEKSARIA COLLEGE REMOVED

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, July 9.

The Executive Council of the Nagpur University met this evening to reconsider the resolutions on Tale episode and the restrictions imposed on Govindram Seksaria College, Wardha. Thirteen out of twenty members were present.

The Council acceded to the request of the Commerce College and lifted the restriction of 50 students only in the first year class and allowed the College to admit the maximum of 300 students.

Gen. Jolly To Visit City

SIMLA, July 12.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Jolly, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, will leave Simla on 23rd July for brief monsoon tour visiting Bombay 25th to 27th Baroda 28th and 29th, Delhi 31st returning to Simla on 1st August. —A. P.

2ND GREAT WEEK!

Hear RAMDULARI'S
Magical Music

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Gasps, Laughs,
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What a mystery for Scotland Yard's ace sleuths to unravel! .... AMIDST BLACKOUTS AND BOMBINGS!

Anti-Fascist Labour Bloc

Conference To Be Held In Bombay

In pursuance of an appeal issued by the Radical Democratic Party, representatives of about 30 Trade Unions and other Trade Unionists attended a meeting which was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, on Sunday morning. Mr. Charles Mascarenhas presided.

A resolution stating that the meeting constituted itself "into a Provincial Committee for bringing into existence an anti-Fascist All-India Trade Union Council with the object of assisting the world democratic alliance in the destruction of Fascism and for the effective and conscious participation by the workers in the war efforts in the country." was passed. The meeting also resolved to call an Anti-Fascist Labour Conference in Bombay at an early date.

A Committee to implement the resolution was appointed.

Messrs Jamnadas Mehta Marathe and Kale criticised the stand taken by the All-India Trade Union Council "vis a viss," the Russo-German war.

Mr. V. B. Karnik has given notice of a resolution to the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which will meet on July 16, to discuss the situation arising out of war.

Indian Archaeological Chemist For Ceylon

It is understood the Government of Ceylon has approached the Government of India to lend the services of Khan Bahadur M. Sanaullah, Archaeological Chemist, Government of India, for archaeological work in Ceylon. The Ceylon Government is anxious to have the assistance of an expert for scientific treatment of frescoes at Signitiya

Ex-Premier Suffers From Oedema

GAUHATI, July 13.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, ex-Premier of Assam, who is at present undergoing a course of treatment for eye trouble, is also suffering from oedema. Doctors are of the opinion that he needs complete rest.—United Press.

Former Minister Meets C. P. Governor

NAGPUR, July 12.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, former Congres Minister, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar today.

Mr. Deshmukh expressed his inability to say anything regarding his interview.

Ex-Governor's Condolence To Ex-Premier

NAGPUR, July 12.

Sir Francis Wyle, former Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, now Political Adviser to the India Government, has sent a condolence message to Mr. R. S. Shukla, ex-Premier, following the demise of his mother.—United Press.

Municipal Councillor Removed

NAINITAL, July 12.

The U.P. Government have removed Mr. Zahid Hussain from membership of the Allahabad Municipal Board under Section 40 of the Municipalities' Act. This is a sequel to the report submitted by the enquiry committee appointed to investigate into the Katra Colonelganj drainage accident.—A.P.

Two Escaped Sepoys Killed

COIMBATORE, July 11.

Of the three sepoys, who escaped from the camp, here with their rifles and ammunition a week ago, two are reported to have been killed during a chase by an armed search party and the third man was captured at Ramapuram in Kollegal Taluk.—A. P.

Donation For Shantiniketan

CALCUTTA, July 11

The Chinese National Government has donated £ 1,000 for expenses in connection with the extension of residential quarters for the members of the Cheena Bhavan staff of Santiniketan. This sum together with the money and gift already made by President Tai Chi Tao will, it is expected, remove the problem of accommodation for this department.—United Press.

Definition Of Newsprint

CALCUTTA, July 11.

A modification of the definition of 'newsprint' as laid down in the Control Order of Sales of Newsprint is urged in a memorandum submitted by various paper traders including the Calcutta Paper Importers Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Paper Traders' Association to the Government of India in the Commerce Department.—United Press.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE INQUIRY

Bombay Official Appointed By Govt. Of India

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, July 12.

Investigation of great importance in connection with Dearness Allowance grants has been ordered by Government of India. Mr. S. R. Deshpande of a Labour Department, Bombay Government has been placed on special duty by the Government of India to study and report on movements in costs of living, as a result of the war.

It may be remembered that when Sir B. N. Rau's report of Dearness Allowance for railway employees was discussed in Central Assembly lack of reliable statistics on subject of cost of living was mentioned. The Government promised to consider the question of setting up a machinery for the purpose.

Mr. Deshpande has just presented his report to the Government of India on Labour conditions in Khewara salt mines. This is in pursuance of the Court of Inquiry set up under the Trades Disputes Act to make recommendations relating to the remuneration of salt mines workers, grant of pensions to old and infirm miners and miners' widows and children, grant of house-building advances and measures to relieve unemployment among miners.

Assam Hindu Sangathan Board

GAUHATI, July 12.

A warning against Communalism, Nazism, and Fascism was sounded by Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, acting President of the Hindu Mahasabha, replying to an address presented by the students of the Cotton College, on his arrival this morning from Shillong.

Later Dr. Mookerjee discussed various problems with the local Hindu Sabha workers, following which a Provincial Hindu Sangathan Board which body would be ratified later by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, was formed.

Dr. Mookerjee left for Calcutta this evening.—A. P.

Ensuring Communal Harmony

MADRAS, July 12.

To ensure communal unity and harmony among the various sections of the people, a committee was formed at a public meeting held at the big mosque compound Triplicane, convened under the auspices of the Servants of Islam Association.

The Committee is composed of members of all communities, including Messrs. S. S. M. Bahmany, M. C. Rajah, Abdul Latheef Farukhi, K. Bashyam Iyengar, Dr. V. K. John, E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Abdul Jalal, Nadvi Basheer, Ahmed Sayeed and N. Sivaraj. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliar, former Minister who presided over the meeting will be the chairman of the Committee.—A.P

End Of Kurla Mill Strike In Sight

With the intervention of the Bombay Labour Commissioner, the chances of a successful termination of the strike in the Kurla Spinning and Weaving Mill, seem bright.

The strike in which 1,500 workers are involved, began on May 20, on the issue of wage-cut and retrenchment.

The Labour Commissioner met Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Joglekar and P. Deo on behalf of the strikers and Mr. R. G. Gokhale and other officers on behalf of the mill-owners, on Saturday.

Negotiations will continue on Monday (to-day).

Hindu Law Reforms Committee

SIMLA, July 12.

The Hindu Law Reform Committee commence its sitting from July 14 next under extended terms of reference. The committee will sit for three weeks without a break, for examining drafts of amendments proposed in the law prepared by Sir B. N. Rau, its chairman.—United Press.

Police Order About Kirpan

The Secretary, Bombay Akali Dal writes:—

On Friday evening the Police served a notice on Sardar Kartarsingh and other Sikh watchmen employed in Mangaldas market to carry Kirpan underneath the clothing and not to display it in a prominent position.

The Kirpan is a religious symbol of the Sikhs and there are clear instructions of the Indian Government not to interfere in our religious matters. The Police ban is an unjustified encroachment on our rights and I appeal to the Police Commissioner of Bombay to withdraw the order.

The Shiromani Akali Dal of Amritsar has been wired to move the Government in the matter and instructions are awaited.

A Conference of the officers of the Co-operative Department held at Lucknow decided to close the Dhangar Co-operative Mills.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, JULY 14.

Bombay I—Programme

211 metres (1,429 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Bhairavin on clarionet. 7-40 Master Baswaraj. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 H. Khan Mastana. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8 50 News in Gujarati. 5 Ratnamala Kowshik 9-15 Gujarati geet. 9-22 Khamsa. 12-30 p.m Bhakton ki Bhavana. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Shahanai. 1-10 Duet, Garba and Geet. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ratnamala Kowshik. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5 30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vyas. 5-50 Ratnakant. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 H. Khan Mastana. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin na samachar. 7-15 Gujarati duets. 7-25 Local news and announcements 7-30 Sanjivani Marathe. 7-45 Air Chorus party. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Questions of the hour. 10 Dev Ani Manus. 10-15 H. Khan Mastana. 10-30 Master Baswaraj.

Bombay—II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Selection from Gujarati poetry. 8-15 Devotional duets. 8-25 to 8 40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Morning melodies. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bal geet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Sarinda Solo. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ratnakant. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Master Baswaraj. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sanjivani Marathe. 9-10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-20 Ratnamala Kowshik. 9-30 Maneck Bamboat. 9-40 Adi Engineer. 9-50 Marek Weber and his orchestra with comedy harmonists. 10 Ruth Saolman and her trio. 10-30 Air Trio.

Delhi I & II—Programmes

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. R. R. Chowdhury. 5-15 Faqiruddin. 5-30 Ashiq Husain. 5-45 Munni. 6-15 Bhai Nath. 6-30 Manohar. 6 40 Ramchandra Kuahaba Gulaoni. 7 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-15 India, as I saw it. 2. 7-30 Munni. 7-45 Faqiruddin. 8 Afzal Husain 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 The war of the unknown warrior. 10 Darbari Kanhra on Esraj. 10-5 Ramchandra Kushaba Gulaoni. 10-25 Dholak ke geet.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Rangalal Ganguli 5-15 Pravash Chandra Maitra. 5-30 Shameli Das Gupta. 5-50 Monica Chowdhuri 6-5 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to listeners' letters. 7-20 Abdul Aziz Khan. 7-40 Leelabai. 8 Sukhendu Goswami. 8 20 Leelabai. 8-30 Bijan Ghose Dastidar 9 Ted Frangopoulo and his blue harmony boys. 10 Ted Frangopoulo and his blue harmony boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children. 4-30 Tea time music 5 Krovi Satyanarayana Sastri. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Erode N. R. Viswanatha Iyer 6-40 Vasantasena. 7 Life's many facets. 8. 7-50 Krovi Satyanarayana Sastri. 8-30 Erode N R. Viswanatha Iyer. 9 The Netherlands East Indies. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 S R. Venkatesan

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Aruppukottai S. Ganesa Pillai. 6-5 Sakottai Natesa Iyer. 6-30 For villages. 7-15 Instrumental Trio. 7-50 Concert programme.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr H.M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	5-00	21-00
Peshawar Express	5-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-10	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-10	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9 48	18-10
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Saturday)	00-0	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	(4-1*	22 30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	08 45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday

Treasury Bills Maturities

Approximate due date. 1941.	Amount Issued (in thousands). Rs.	Average rate. As.p.
July 18	1,00,00	13 8
July 16 to 21	76.00	12 0
July 25	1,00,00	13 8
July 23 to 28	54.75	12 0
August 2	1,00,00	13 5
July 30 to August 6	1,53,75	12 0
August 9	1,00,00	13 0
August 7 to 12	1,52.50	12 0
August 16	1,00,00	12 9
August 14 to 19	2,83,75	13 0
August 23	2,00,00	13 2
August 21 to 26	1,76,25	12 0
August 30	2,00,00	13 9
August 28 to Sept. 2	1,95,25	12 0
Sept. 6	2,00,00	13 9
Sept. 4 to 9	2,20,00	12 0
Sept. 13	2,00,00	13 9
Sept. 11 to 16	2,45,50	12 0
Sept. 20	2,00,00	13 11
Sept. 18 to 23	2,67,50	12 0
Sept. 27	2,00,00	13 10
Sept. 25 to Oct. 1	58,25	12 0
Oct. 4	2,00,00	13 9
Oct. 3 to 7	21,75	12 0
Oct. 11	2,00,00	13 9
Total Rs.	40,05,25	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 12

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

Move For Export Subsidy To Canada

MILL PRICE FIXING AND PROFESSIONAL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Scattered Hedging And October Liquidation

BOMBAY: July 12

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET IS BECOMING A TWO-SIDED AFFAIR.

THERE WAS PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE BUYING ON FRIDAY ON REPORTS THAT AGRICULTURAL OFFICIALS WERE CONSIDERING EXPORT SUBSIDY TO CANADA.

The New York cotton market opened steady. During the early part of the session there was mill price fixing, local, professional and New Orleans buying on reports of further unwanted rains in the Eastern belt. But later prices were influenced by scattered hedging and long liquidation of October.

New York cotton prices improved on reports that the agricultural officials were considering export subsidy to Canada. This is possible if Canada agrees to discontinue purchases of cheap Brazilian cotton. The activity was mainly focussed in switching operations with the stagnation of Worth Street and Washington uncertainties.

Since the threat of price ceiling demand for cloth has fallen off and buyers are holding off awaiting the final decision the question of price control takes. There is mill and general opposition against fixing of ceiling prices, but it is too early to rely on such reports and the market needs caution at the moment.

The New York cotton market is becoming more two-sided, profit-taking and hedging tending to exceed trade and Bombay demand, as present prices are about half a cent below full parity, which crams bullishness. While impending loan announcement and adverse weather are restraining bearishness.

Increasing talk of scarcity of labour and abundance of weevil precludes repetition of an abnormally intensive yield secured during the recent years of acreage reduction.

It is suggested that a crop of only 10 million bales will barely suffice at the present rate of mill consumption. Mississippi reports of an extraordinary increase in the weevil recently several times as many as on the same date in 1940.

Under such a state one has to be careful. There are possibilities of wider price movement on either side and those who are following the upward trend will do well by protecting purchases by placing stoploss orders.

NEW YORK PRICES

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October quoted 15.30. There was routine buying and during the first ten minutes prices advanced to 15.37, which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was restricted business and the market closed at a net rise of 3 to 8 pts. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 pts at 16.00c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 7 pts at 15.05c per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 12.

July	15.37
October	15.53
December	15.68
Middling Spot	16.18

NED ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 12.

July	15.36
October	15.57
December	15.72
Middling Spot	15.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 12.

Bales

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 12,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 11

	CORRESPONDING Season to-date	This Season Week	Season to-date	This Week 1939-40
Total in sight (excluding linters)	12,017	120	13,737	150
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	9,783	169	7,970	104
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,270	—	2,526
Stocks at U S Interior towns	—	2,324	—	2,030
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	10,219
Receipts at U S Ports	4,281	77	7,714	103

N.B. All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks are placed at 56,000 bales.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: July 12.

Bengal Fine	152/55
Berar	216/19
C. P. 1	241/44
C. P. 2	221/24
Khandesh	184/99
Muglai	194/201
Broach	244/49
Punjab S G 289F	369/89
Punjab R G 289F	244/54
Punjab R G 4F	289/99

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: July 12

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		100,336	55,579
Central India		145,055	109,361
Barsi and Nagar		122,200	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani		49,016	47,970
Berar	258	374,380	318,400
Central Provinces		76,510	76,962
Total Oomras	258	867,497	722,390
Dholeras	320	97,426	89,297
N.-W. Provinces		1,537	26,048
Rajputana		6,534	35,228
Sind-Punjab		547,493	361,278
Broach		297,684	407,930
Coompta & Dharwar		130,881	48,907
Westerns-Northerns	366	100,197	34,796
Cocanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		9,953	1,390
Total	944	2,060,168	1,727,350
Arrived by road to 3rd July 1941		326,133	339,387

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1940/41	1939/40
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 11-7-41	4291000	7714000
Receipts yesterday 11-7-41	17000	4000
Export to date 11-7-41	1029000	6331000
Stock at Ports 4-7-41	2270000	2462000
Stock at interior towns do.	2382000	2057000
Stock at Liverpool 4-7-41		
Visible Supply 4-7-41		
Quantity in sight 4-7-41	11897000	13587000
Quantity out of sight 4-7-41		

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 12.

Wheat September	0 4 0
Wheat January	0 8 0
Wheat May	0 12 0
Linseed September	0 6 6
Linseed May	1 2 0
Groundnut August	1 5 0
Groundnut February	4 6 0
Castorseed September	2 4 0
Cottonseed September	1 2 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 10 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 5 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay: July 12

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 12/4
Shipment June Rs. 9/10 F.B.H
Shipment September Rs. 9/8 F.B.H
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/10 to 15
Large grain Rs. 15/2 to 16/12.
Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: July 12.

Yarn No.	August	October	December
6 1/2s.	161	162	163
10 1/2s.	196	198	200
20 1/2s.	285	288	290
40s.	430	432	434

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay: July 12.

Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 78
Copper sheets	Rs. 85

Tone: Steady.

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON

Keen Demand In The Holkar State

INDORE: July 9.

The Publicity Officer, Holkar State, Indore, states:—

One of the foremost activities of the Agricultural Department in the Holkar State is the supply of better seeds of different crops to the cultivators. During this year 5,590 maunds of cotton seeds of the Cambodia, Malwi 9, Verum 434 and Jarilla varieties were sold against 2,064 maunds last year. The demand was very keen because the pure strains of Verums fetched 6 to 10 rupees per mani (Mani is equal to 12 Mds.) more than the top price of the same type in the market. In the case of Malwi 9, the price fetched was Rs. 2 per mani (of 6 Mds.) more than the market price for similar type.

An area of 1002.60 acres infested with Kans grass has been tractor-ploughed with three Tractors purchased by the Agricultural Department to reclaim Kans infested areas in Sawer Pargana at the concessional rate of Rs. 5 per acre. The results have been very satisfactory. Such tractor-ploughed lands have brought in more income to the cultivators.

Barseem, a leguminous and rich winter and summer green fodder, was for the first time grown in different places in Demonstration plots to see its suitability and the results have been very successful. Its seed, in places where it was sown, is in great demand and arrangements are being made to meet the demand. It is altogether a new introduction in the State.

Bank Of Baroda Ld.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June 1941 subject to audit including the sum of Rs. 1,44,480-9-4 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,83,220-6-2.

The Directors have resolved to declare an 'Ad Interim' dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax, on the Paid up Capital, which will absorb Rs. 2,99,937-2-4 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,83,283-3-10 to the next account.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 12

8251 bales raw cotton; 80 bales waste leather; 70 bags slagwool; 9290 bags pig lead; 30 bags D. b'nuts; 5196 bags copra; 80 bags tilanium white; 640 coil galvd wire shorts; 52 coil iron wire; 101 coil wire; 52 p/p crane work; 46 drums paint; 320 cases D C nuts; 312 cases empty beer bottles; 37 cases fruit squash; 87 cases polish; 1417 cases candles; 48 bundles steel expanded metal; 146672 pcs and bundles teakwoods.

EXPORTS

300 bales raw cotton N Futehally and Co; 400 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co (India) Ltd; 500 bales raw cotton The Podar Trading Co. Ltd; 62 bags drugs Narsi Mulji and Co; 375 bales raw cotton Narandas Rajaram and Co; 28 bales d/s goat skins Cox and Kings (Agents)) Ltd; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 150 bales cotton waste Barot Bros and Co; 75 bales cotton waste V A Save and Co; 75 bales cotton twist waste V A Save and Co.

Eastern States Rulers And War

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The question as to how to speed up the war efforts in the various Eastern States was one of the main topics discussed at a meeting of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States Agency, which commenced here to-day under the presidentship of H H. the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur of Tripura.—A. P.

Raw Cotton From Iraq

SIMLA, July 14.

It is announced that the Government of India have decided to give general permission for the importation of raw cotton from Iraq, provided it has not been previously imported there from any other country. Open General Licence No. VI issued in pursuance of import trade control regulations is being amended accordingly by a notification published in the Gazette of India.—A. P.

POONA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 13.

Observations from most of stations in Northwest India, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Deccan and the West Coast Peninsula have not been received but it is believed that exceptionally heavy rain has fallen in East Gujarat. Rainfall was widespread in West and Central India and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls occurred in the Punjab Hills, Sind, Rajputana and North Madras Coast.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 13.

All India weather upto 8 hours Sunday—shade temperature, maximum minimum, rainfall past 24 hours, since 1st June, departure from normal:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	85	75	0.4	39.9	+9.8
Calcutta	89	79	0.1	25.8	+8.5
Cuttack	89	81	0.0	27.1	+12.5
Ranchi	82	70	0.0	30.0	+13.7
Patna	91	78	T	6.0	−7.1
Gorakhpur		79	0.4	8.0	−4.6
Benares	94	78	0.0	7.3	−2.1
Allahabad	93	79	0.0	4.5	
Cawnpore	96	74	0.0	3.2	−3.3
Lucknow	78	79	0.0	3.1	−5.9
Jhansi					Nil
Agra	97	79	0.0	5.0	−1.4
Barreily	94	78	0.0	5.1	−5.9
Dehradun					Nil
Delhi					Nil
Ambala					Nil
Ludhiana	95	83	0.0	8.4	+2.2
Lahore	95	82	0.0	4.6	+0.7
Sialkot	93	81	0.0	7.5	+1.5
Multan					Nil
Srinagar					Nil
Peshawar					Nil
Dehra Ismail Khan					Nil
Fort Sandeman	95	77	0.0	2.7	+1.2
Quetta					Nil
Rangoon	89	75	1.1	38.3	+11.8
Khandwa	77	69	0.5	12.5	+3.6
Jubbulpore	78	77	0.1	15.0	+0.7
Nagpur					Nil
BOMBAY	85	79	0.3	20.3	−10.1
Ratnagiri					Nil
Ahmednagar	81	69	0.1	2.4	−3.9
Poona	81	72	0.1	15.0	+7.5
Sholapur	89	71	0.0	3.1	−3.4
Hyderabad Dn.	86	72	T	4.2	−3.0
Bangalore	84	66	0.0	4.0	−0.8
Mysore	81	67	T	5.0	+0.9
Calicut	78	74	0.6	53.6	+6.0
Madras					Nil
Maymyo					Nil
Shillong	74	67	0.3	29.0	+5.4
Darjeeling	65	57	0.2	23.0	−17.1
Simla	73	60	0.1	12.3	−2.2
Panchmarhi	68	61	2.1	24.4	+5.8
Kodaikanal					Nil
Coonor					Nil
Colombo					Nil
Bhavnagar					Nil
Jacobabad					Nil
Hyderabad Sind	101	78	0.6	5.9	+4.4
Karachi					Nil
Jaipur	99	78	0.4	3.6	
Ajmer	93	80	0.0	3.6	−1.6
Deesa					Nil
Rajkot	85	77	0.6	19.1	+10.3
Ahmedabad					Nil
Bhopal	81	68	0.4	8.3	
Akola					Nil
Amraoti					Nil
Indore					Nil
Marmagoa					Nil
Malegaon	77	70	0.3	7.1	+0.7
Mussoorie	69	59	T	19.0	+5.9
Mahableshwar	65	61	3.5	111.2	+29.0
Baroda	79	71	2.6	28.6	
Karwar					Nil
Bahawalpur	104	86	0.0	1.7	+0.3
Belgaum	76	69	0.3	32.3	+18.0
Murree					Nil
Cherrapunji					Nil
Bijapur	85	68	0.0	1.5	−2.7
Dalhousie					Nil
Khandalla		Nil	1.7	88.5	
Mount Abu					a Nil
Ootacamund					Nil
Jodhpur	99	81	0.0	2.4	−0.4
Gwalior					Nil

BHARAT INSURANCE CO.

Progress In 1940

The Revenue Account and Balance-sheet of the Bharat Match Co., for the year 1930, were passed by the Annual General Meeting of the Company's Share-holders held lately.

The results of the working for the year 1940 show that in spite of the unprecedented crisis in the Insurance World Bharat continues to march ahead.

One of the most important features of the present Balance-sheet is an improvement in the figure of Renewal Premium Income which rose from Rs. 24.27,900/- in 1939 to Rs. 32,72.072 in 1940.

The next outstanding achievement has been the considerable lowering of its expense ratio from 45.8 per cent to 36.6 per cent.

Even in the matter of new business Bharat has fared much better, maintaining its head amongst the Punjab Companies, and being one of the first few in India. The total claims so far paid amount to Rs. 2,16,00,169.

Dabholkar Charity Trusts

The following scholarships have been awarded by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board from the above Trusts for the year ending 31st March 1942 to poor and deserving students of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community.

For Female Students:—9 Scholarships for Arts Course of the value of Rs. 76 per month, 3 Scholarships for Medical of the value of Rs 34 per month, 3 Scholarships for Vocational of the value of Rs. 23 per month, 7 Scholarships for High School of the value of Rs. 32 per month, thus 22 Scholarships value of Rs. 165 per month

For Male Students:—35 Scholarships for Arts Course of the value of Rs. 326 per month, 7 Scholarships for Vocational and Technical value of Rs. 68 per month, 11 Scholarships for High School value of Rs. 48 per month, thus 53 Scholarships value of Rs 442 per month.

In all 75 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 607 per month.

India's Big War Effort

Hydari Says It Has Given Equality With Dominions

And Hopes That Despite Economists' Forebodings Of Post-War Slump India Would Benefit Even In Peace Time

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The view that the Eastern Group Supply Council was being recognised as a composite instrument for the common good of the Group and eyes were already being lifted to the future, when collaboration, which was initiated for war, might be continued in peace, was expressed by Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, representative of India on the Eastern Group Supply Council, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Sentre), at the Calcutta Club this afternoon.

Mr. Hydari said that the Supply Council was enabling India to plan her war production by means of demands spread over a reasonably long period of time. It was giving her opportunities of new production which she could take up if she considered them worthwhile. India was not the only beneficiary and the other countries in the group were obtaining the same advantages from the Council's operations.

INDIA'S BIG SHARE.

Speaking of India's war effort, Mr. Hydari said that of the thousands of articles included in the terms "requirements of the forces". India was producing three-fourths, that is 75 per cent, and not only textiles, but engineering stores from bridges to bolts, guns, ammunition, armour plates, medical stores, chemicals, and tyres. In addition to this, she was building ships, small no doubt, but definitely highly useful for the war effort, such as minesweepers and submarine chasers and carrying on repairs to merchant fleet and to vessels of the line.

He mentioned that the Council thought that Indian supply effort was massive and that in its range and variety it was not surpassed by any country of the Eastern Group. The Council remembered that India had filled a breach, before the calling of the conference and the establishment of the Council, in so far as supplies to Mideast were concerned, which no other country in the group was in a position then to do. The Council remembered this with gratefulness.

"EQUAL STATUS"

Referring to the position of India on the Council Mr. Hydari stated that she took her place as an equal in status with others on this inter-Imperial body, and not as an inferior in achievement. And he took pride in himself being India's representative on the Council, and did not feel any sense of inferiority in being so. During the four or five months of the existence of the Council, and since he had been on it, he has seen the achievements of India on the war efforts.

He explained why there was a lack of information regarding the Eastern Group Conference and of the Council, and stated that it would be obvious to them that valuable information could not be allowed to pass into the hands of the enemy.

He, however, stated that the Council was not entirely silent. It held a Press Conference at Delhi sometime ago and took the Press into confidence with what the Council was doing.

JOB GETTING DONE.

Referring to the Indian Supply organisation, Mr. Hydari said that complacency was bad and, after a point, self-depreciation was almost equally bad. By the Indian Supply Organisation was meant not only the Indian Supply Department but also the business community, which was helping in the war effort. He described all these as one household. "We might fight and criticise, but the job is getting done." He added.

HYDARI'S HOPES.

Taking a long view of things, he said that this war effort to which so much toil, so much enthusiasm, so much sacrifice of convenience was being given, was not ephemeral.—A. P.

Their one concern at this moment, said Mr. Hydari, should be not what they were getting out of the war, but whether they were doing all they could to help to finish "this nightmare soon and successfully." At the same time, they had got to think of the peace. And all this war effort was going to be very useful to them, when the war was over. Modern warfare required articles of the highest craftsmanship. It was not only high-scale production, but highly skilled production. The Indian workman would come out of this war probably a higher skilled technician than he had been before the war broke out. He asked his audience to imagine what this would mean to Indian industry. Machine tools, which they used to import, they were now making. Invention was going hand-in-hand with production. It was surprising, he added, what a range of products their chemists, their engineers and their mechanics had brought into being.

He pointed out that one thing that stood out most was that in India's war effort the Indian and the European were as one. There was very good reason for it. We are in the same boat and if Hitler torpedoes it we are both sunk. Whatever lugubrious economists may foretell of the post-war depression—and it was quite possible that there would be depression after the war—he could not believe that the great industrial surge forward, which was taking place in India at the present moment, would not result in substantial benefits to the country, even if as a result of increased industrial activity. Reflected in increased wages, the standard of living in India rose by three annas per month per head of the population, there would be openings for Indian industries to supply the need so created.

GHUZNAVI WANTS LIGHT.

"No Indian is worth the name if he is not prepared to sacrifice and assist His Majesty's Government and their Allies to crush the Nazis and Fascists one and for all," observed Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A. (Central), in proposing the toast of Mr. Hydari.

Referring to the work of the Eastern Group Supply Council, Sir Abdul Halim said that there had been some misunderstanding among the public and even amongst the commercial community in the country as to whether the opportunities, afforded to India at the present time to put forward its maximum effort, were being fully utilised. He pointed out that no chance was missed and no opportunity lost to enable India to put its maximum effort in this direction.

Fierce Gale Sweeps Over Amraoti

AMRAOTI, July 12

A fierce gale accompanied by heavy rains swept over Amraoti last night. Many big trees and electric poles were uprooted in the city. Most of the telegraph poles between Amraoti and Badnera, six miles away were bent and some uprooted, resulting in Amraoti being cut off from telegraphic communication with other centres for nearly three hours.—A. P.

Thousands Of Trainees In Ordnance Factories

SIMLA, July 12.

Several thousand personnel of all categories at present undergoing training in ordnance factories. These include works managers, apparentices, boy artisans, supervisor trainees, artisan trainees, skilled men under training to highly skilled standards, and semi-skilled men under training to skilled standards.

Besides these, there are large numbers of unskilled men receiving instructions to semi-skilled standards.—United Press.

Britain To Bear Cost Of Iraq Operations

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 12.

It is understood that though Iraq has been placed under the Commandtr-in-Chief of India, the cost of the operations in Iraq will continue to be borne by His Majesty's Government

Turkish Trade Envoy At Simla

SIMLA, July 12.

Mr. T. C. Boray, Turkish Government representative, who is in India on a commercial mission, has arrived here.—A.P.

Surplus Budget For Cochin

ERNAKULAM, July 12.

A surplus of Rs. 4,64,800 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Cochin State for the next Malayalam year beginning with the middle of August.—A. P.

Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona

A preliminary meeting of the past and present students of the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, was held in the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, on Monday last to consider ways and means to give a fitting farewell to Khan Bahadur Muhammed Hidayatullah, the most popular Head Master of the School, when he retires in September 1941. Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer was in the chair. It was decided in the meeting that Mr. G. B. Khan the General Secretary of the Farewell Committe, should first get into touch with all the past students of the school with a view to enable the Committee to send invitations to them to attend the function in September 1941. The General Secretary therefore, requests all the past students of the school, local as well as those outside Poona, to communicate to him their addresses as early as possible at the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona.

Progress Of Western India Life Insurance Co. Ltd., Satara

At the annual general meeting for 1941 of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara City, held lately, in the course of his address, the Chairman said:—

Referring now to the report and accounts you will find that a new business of Rs. 75,22,458 was introduced while business completed by payment of premiums amounted to Rs. 66,50,825. In addition to the above, two Policies under Family Pension Plan were effected, the amounts of annuity and annual premium thereon being Rs. 420 and Rs. 247 respectively. The amount of business completed last year shows a reduction of about nine lacs as compared with the new business of 1939.

This reduction in business can be attributed to two main causes viz. the prevailing war conditions and the drastic provisions of the New Insurance Act of 1938 which has since undergone various important changes.

The premium income less reinsurances during the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,46,390. The net amount of interest and rents earned on the investments of the Company is Rs. 5,29,998. After providing for all expenditure, the Company could add Rs. 16,46,128 to the Life Assurance Fund raising it to Rs. 1,27,92,698. Considering the uncertain conditions prevailing due to the present Great War, this can be deemed to be quite a satisfactory achievement.

The position of the Company's investments also is highly satisfactory. The market value of the investments as on 31-12-1940 is Rs 1,27,75,896 as against the cost price of Rs. 1,15,80,073 as shown in the Balance Sheet, thus showing considerable appreciation over the cost price. The net average yield on the Company's Life Fund has been 4.32 as against 4.59 earned in 1939.

The expense ratio for the year under report is 22.51 while for the year 1939 it was 24.72. It is thus clear that we have always been very keen and careful on keeping our business procuration costs within reasonable limits maintaining at the same time quality of business.

Similarly for the year under report, the lapse ratio of the Company is low as usual. This is a point about which the Company is justly proud. It clearly shows how the Company is careful in bringing home to its policy-holders, the importance of keeping their policies in force or of reviving them if lapsed. Our claim experience also continues to be satisfactory and the ratio of death claims for the year under report as compared to that of the previous year 1939 is also favourable.

Commerce Secretary For Bombay

SIMLA, July 12.

Sir Allan Lloyd, the Commerce Secretary, will leave for Bombay at the end of next week to attend the meeting of the War Risk Goods Insurance Committee on July 24.

He will also meet there the Controller of Exports, the Controller of Imports and the Controller of Trading with Enemy Firms.—United Press.

Preliminary Jute Forecast

CALCUTTA, July 12.

According to a preliminary forecast of jute crop in 1941 issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, it is estimated that the area of jute in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Cooch Behar, Tripura State and the licensed area of Bengal totals 22,12,600 acres as against the final total of 43,22,150 acres last year.—United Press.

Bannu: Mir Ahmed, a notorious outlaw responsible for the murder of Qazi Abdul Hai, sub-inspector of police, Pezu, was executed in the local jail.

Import Control Board

The question of associating non-official advisers with the newly appointed Chief Controller of Imports is believed to be under official consideration here.

It is considered likely that an Import Control Board will be shortly set up with the object, 'inter alia', of advising the Chief Controller on matters relating to newsprint control.—A. P.

Mr. B. R. Shenoy, former Professor of Economics at Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona, and at present, Lecturer in Economics, University College, Colombo, has been appointed by the Governor of Ceylon to be a nominated member of the Ceylon Board of Commissioners of Currency for a period of three years from 1st July, 1941.

RANCHI.—Dr. P. J. Thomas, Chairman of the Fact Finding Committee (handlooms and mills) has arrived here from Calcutta. He will hold discussions with Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, Director of Industries, and Rao Bahadur K. N. S. Rao, Textile Expert to the Government of Bihar, regarding the textile industry of the province during the course of his stay here.

CIVIL SIDE OF I. M. S. MUST GO

Indian Medical Association Pleads For Decent Terms For Acceptance Of Emergency Commissions

CALCUTTA, July 13.

"A mere appeal to the patriotic sentiments of medical men in India to accept either an emergency commission in the medical service or an emergency appointment in the Indian Medical Department would be ineffective, unless fundamental changes are made in the Indian Medical Service and unless the terms and conditions of emergency service now offered are materially altered."

This view was expressed by the Working Committee of the Indian Medical Association at its meeting yesterday in Calcutta.

The Central Council of the Association which met this morning at the premises of the Association under the presidentship of Dr. K. S. Ray adopted the resolution as passed by the Working Committee yesterday.

About forty members, representing the different branch associations, attended the meeting of the council, and prominent among those present were Dr. N. R. Sen Gupta, Vice-President of the Association, Dr. Jeevraj Mehta from Bombay, Dr. Bhupat Singh from Meerut, Dr. B. C. Roy, Capt. B. B. Mukerjee, General Secretary of the Association, Dr. Subodh Dutta, President of the Bengal Branch of the Association and Dr. A. D. Mukherjee, President of the All-India Licentiates Association.

RECALL RESERVE OFFICERS.

The Working Committee, by its resolution, recommended to the Central Council that the President of the Indian Medical Association should press for the adoption of the following propositions at the Conference convened by the Government to be held at Simla on July 21 and 22:

"(1) That all officers belonging to the I.M.S. and I.M.D. working on the civil side, constituting as they are said to be a war reserve for the army, should be recalled to the army immediately, and that the vacancies, created by such reversion of the officers, should be filled up by selection after open advertisement, because there should be no civil side of the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Medical Department hereafter. These appointments should be made on a temporary basis for the duration of the war, so as to enable the officers returning from war service to apply for and compete for these posts on equal terms.

"(2) That during the period of the war, no distinction shall be allowed to continue as between the Indian and European members of I.M.S. and I.M.D. regarding the pay, allowances, status, eligibility to command, specialists appointments, family allowances, leave, promotion, gratuities, disability compensation, whether these officers hold temporary posts in the I.M.S. or in the A.I.R.O. or hold emergency commissions.

"(3) (a) The policy governing the changes proposed above should be under the direction of a central board, on which the Indian Medical Association should be adequately represented, so as to facilitate recruitment to the emergency commissions; and (b) the holders of emergency commissions should be given first preference for holding permanent posts in the I.M.S., the selection of such appointments to be made by a selection committee the Indian medical association should be adequately represented.

"(4) That the members of the profession volunteering their services for emergency commissions in the Indian medical service or for appointments in the Indian medical department should start with a rank and seniority in consonance with their experience and standing on the profession, and that all commands should be open to them on the basis of seniority.

"(5) That ten per cent of the officers in the I.M.D. (Indian branch) shall be granted honorary kings commission."—A. P.

POSITION IN MEDICAL SERVICE

U. P. Government's Explanation

NAINITAL, July 13.

Complaints have recently appeared in a certain section of the press that in the arrangements made recently in the Medical Services, the members of the provincial medical service, have been unjustly deprived of the promotion to which they have been entitled.

Inquiries made in the Official Circles show that the medical like other services consist of three distinct branches (1) Imperial (2) Provincial and (3) Subordinate.

The recruitment to each is separate, although provision is made for the promotion of a limited number from Subordinate to Provincial and from Provincial to Imperial. There are 48 districts in the U. P. each with a civil surgeon. At one time, all these 48 Civil Surgeoncies were held by Officers of the first category I. M. S. Gradually a number of these civil surgeoncies are listed, that is, thrown open the P. M. S. This number now stands at 30 out of 48. Thus only 18 Civil Surgeoncies are manned by I. M. S. Officers.

Owing to war conditions, 14 out of these 18 I. M. S. officers were recalled to military duty, and Government had before it the question of filling up these 14 extraordinary vacancies. It decided to give ten of these new Civil Surgeoncies to a limited number of experienced doctors. An identical policy has been followed in other departments. Serving members of the P. M. S. thus hold 40 districts out of the 48 and quite junior officers—as junior as thirteen years' service—are now acting as civil surgeons. There is not a single officer of sixteen to eighteen years' service who is, as alleged, "rotting as an assistant surgeon".—A. P.

FLOOD THREAT TO AHMEDABAD

Due To Heavy Rains Houses Collapse

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

Heavy rain continued throughout the night bringing the total rainfall to over eleven inches during the last 24 hours. About thirty houses have collapsed in various parts of the city, besides a number of huts and tenements for labourers. Many mills stopped night shift working for want of operatives.

RIVERS RISE

River Sabarmati has risen to thirteen feet. The lake at Asarva, a suburb of Ahmedabad, has overflowed and the water has rushed as far as the quarters in the Asarva Railway Yard, which have been evacuated. Lake Kankaria on the other side of the city is in danger of overflowing. The rain continues this morning though with less fury.—A. P.

Heavy Damage In Gujarat & Kathiawar

A correspondent from Bhavnagar states that in course of the last 21 years Kathiawad rivers have never experienced such floods as this year. In certain areas, he says, the rivers have changed their courses, with the result that livestock in hundreds, and property worth thousands of rupees have been washed away. There is also a shortage of vegetables, and prices have gone up high.

Reports from Broach also complain of the serious damage done to the crops by heavy rain in the Broach District. Floods in the Narbada River caused the huts of the poor on the beaches to be washed away.

Sir T. Krishnamachari, the Diwan of Baroda, who had started from Surat for Baroda had to halt at the Collector's bungalow, Broach, on account of the Motl Line and Jambusar Line being closed down.

But the greatest havoc wrought by the heavy rain was at Navasari. There, more than 50 inches of rain fell with two days, which caused terrible destruction. Almost all the streets were flooded with waist-deep waters.

31 Villagers Killed In Surat District

SURAT, July 11.

Some 31 villagers were killed, over 300 heads of cattle destroyed, 85 houses were razed to the ground and over 200 houses were partially damaged on account of the severe rains and gale in two talukas in Surat District, Bulsar and Jalalpur.

Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, is arriving in Bulsar to-morrow.

BARODA SANCTIONS LAKH

Navsari district in the Baroda State has also been severely affected in the storm and it is understood the Baroda Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,00,000 for relief work.

According to reports received by the District authorities in Baghala and Kharad villages alone 25 persons were killed besides the destruction of a large number of cattle and houses and damage to standing crops. In Vaghach 85 houses were totally wrecked and over 200 houses were partially damaged. Two persons lost their lives in this village.

It is officially reported that the "Badayat" crop has been seriously affected.—A. P.

MORE BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RLY.

Heavy Rain At Poona And Cyclone At Amraoti

Torrential rain in Ahmedabad and the surrounding districts on Saturday seems to have been responsible for further breaches on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. At various places the line was washed off, and communications interrupted.

On the section between Nadiad and Ahmedabad, fresh breaches occured near Barejdi. Shuttle service from Bombay to Bulsar is now extended up to Bilimora.

The railway line between Ahmedabad and Mahemadabad stations was flooded with the result that trains running on this section were cancelled.

The situation on the G. I. P. Railway practically remains unchanged. On Friday night Poona had a heavy rain accompanied by a cold and chilly wind blowing with great velocity.

Amraoti was visited by a terrible cyclone resulting in the uprooting of trees and electric poles in that city. For more than three hours the city remained cut off from telegraphic communications with various centres.

Running Of Trains On B. B. & C. I.

AHMEDABAD, July 13.

With a break in the heavy rains, the floods in the surrounding areas have subsided but the railway line between Barejdi and Kanij stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has been washed away at several places. The District Traffic Superintendent with his engineering staff has proceeded to repair the damage, and the line is expected to be in working order in four or five days.

The Down Line between Maninagar and Barejdi is also slightly damaged. It is hoped to resume the running of trains on the Nadiad-Kapadwanj line this afternoon. For the present trains are running only between Ahmedabad and Baroda and between Ahmedabad and Viramgam on the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—A. P.

Nizam's Railway Communique

SECUNDERABAD, July 12.

On the G.I.P. Railway through running between Hyderabad and Bombay was resumed today, according to a Nizam's State Railway Communique, which adds that on the B.N. Railway interruption of traffic between Kharagpur and Cuttack on account of the breach at Baitarani Road as reported yesterday continues. Trains are being diverted via Raipur and Vizianagaram and running about ten hours late. The M.S.M. Railway are running a duplicate mail from Waltair to Madras leaving Waltair to time, namely at 13/53 hours.—A. P.

RS. 5,000 SENT TO BARODA

Hindu Sabha Flood Relief Work

A telegram from Baroda dated 12th inst. states as under:—

Under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha flood relief work has been started. Broach district Office was opened at Amod. Workers are going round the district, collecting data. Immediate relief sub-centres will be opened in twenty places. Clothes and grain are an immediate necessity.

The Local Relief Committee has sent through telephone message Rs. 5,000 for immediate relief work and asked the workers to start twenty sub-centres as desired.

More grain and clothes will be bought from Baroda.

S. Kanara Flood Relief Fund

"The President of the South Kanara Flood Relief Committee writes:—

You are aware that the recent flood in South Kanara destroyed over 2,000 houses and thereby rendered over 10,000 people homeless and penniless. The Karnatak Friends' Union, Bombay, have taken the initiative to organise South Kanara Flood Relief Fund and in this connection I appeal on behalf of the South Kanara Flood Relief Committee to every citizen to help the unfortunate inhabitants of South Kanara by contributing their mite either to the members of the above Committee or the members of the Bombay National Guards when they approach them. Their help will be much appreciated by the distressed souls. Donations may also be sent to Mr. M. Ishwar, Hon. Treasurer, C/o Metro Photo Studio, Guido Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort."

CYCLONE AND FLOODS HAVOC IN KERALA

Appeal To Contribute To Relief Fund

The Hon. Secretary, Cyclone Rural Relief Fund Kunnamkulam (S. Malabar) writes:—

"Malabar, which is described as a land of plenty abounding in beautiful gardens and scenery, is now in utter ruins due to the havoc caused by the recent cyclone and rains. Wherever one turns his eyes, one hears only pitiable cries of children and women for food. Starvation faces the poorer classes. Immediate and generous help from the Government and the public is absolutely necessary for the relief of the suffering of the destitutes and homeless numbering thousands. It is pitiable sight to see hundreds of women with children in their arms running for their lives, their habitations being submerged under water."

"Kerala has been devastated beyond description by the recent cyclone and unprecedented floods following torrential rains. It is not yet possible to have an accurate estimate of the number of people killed, either by cyclone or in the floods or by disease which has taken a heavy toll. The devastation is as great and as terrible as that caused by the Bihar or Quetta earthquake. It is anticipated that the total loss arising out of the disaster will be over a crore of rupees.....As a result of the heavy rains, all the budding paddy crop was destroyed and seeds sown in the fields were washed away. In some places large quantities of silt have been deposited rendering them absolutely uncultivable for a long time."

100,000 HOUSES DESTROYED

The number of houses destroyed in British Malabar, according to the report so far published, is 23,271. In comparing the official figures of houses destroyed in some villages in Cochin State with those taken by the non-official relief agencies, it is seen that the official figures are about thirty per cent less. This difference may be due to the fact that the rains had not completely ceased when the official figures were collected. To be more correct, the excess may on an average be taken as twenty-five per cent, in which case the total number of houses destroyed in Kerala (including Travancore where the cyclone was not severe will exceed 1,00,000.

Taking on an average that there are five members in a family, the total number of people including women and children who are rendered homeless exceeds 5,00,000. The extent of damage done to properties on account of the cyclone and the present floods is said to be ten times more than what it was in 1924."

GREATEST HAVOC IN COCHIN STATE

Suffering is most acute in Cochin State, where the cyclone has done the greatest havoc. As there was no traffic or communication in the rural areas for a number of days it was not possible to ascertain earlier the destruction caused there.

BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND DAMAGED

Even well constructed public buildings did not escape the fury of the cyclone. The Director of Public Instruction, Cochin State in his Proceedings dated 30th May 1941. C. 16328‡1116 states:—"...it has come to the notice of the Director that most of the school buildings have been affected to a lesser or greater degree by the virulence of the cyclone..... in view of the widespread distress which is prevalent, and of the interruption and dislocation of traffic and communications generally, it is hereby ordered that the summer vacation will be extended this year, as a special case." The Government of Cochin in their proceedings dated 17—6—'41 D. 221981/16 observe thus: "The Director of Public Instruction reports that a large number of educational institutions has been seriously damaged and some have been completely destroyed."

To save human life from starvation, sickness and death, appeal is made to remit contribution immediately, and to organise relief committees, collect funds. Remittance can be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Cyclone Rural Relief Fund, Kunnamkulam, (South Malabar).

MALABAR CYCLONE RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee acknowledges the following further contributions:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 3,508; Sri Mahajan Association Rs. 500; Native Share and Stock Brokers' Assn. Rs. 251; Mr. J. A. Sabavala Rs. 200; Reserve Bank Staff Rs. 162-12; Nagindas Foolchand Chinai Rs. 51; J. H. and Co. Rs. 51; D. M. Shah Rs. 50; Kriplani and Co. Rs. 30; S. H. Bhagavathi Rs. 25; A. Sympathiser Rs. 25; Seth E. Salebhoy Rs. 15; R. K. Madgavaker Rs. 11; Box collections Rs. 59-7; Contributions through sale of tickets Rs. 1,191-4; Total Rs. 6,130-7.

Rs. 2,000 has been sent to the Congress Committee in Calicut and Rs. 1,500 to the citizen's Committee in Cochin State. The Committee is in correspondence with the Travancore State Congress on the question of Relief for Travancore. Names of purchasers of donation tickets will be announced later. Further contributions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, 21 Palm Mansion, Tilak Road, Dadar.

FLOOD AND RELIEF IN BENGAL

Appeal For Funds

President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay, writes:

"The President of Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay, on the receipt of a letter from the field of relief operations in the flood and cyclone afflicted areas in Barisal, Bengal, states that the Mission has been extending its work in all directions from both of the two centres at Bhola and Mehendiganj and relieving hundreds of helpless families. The Mission has up till now doled out 600 (pacca) maunds of rice, together with some other articles of food and raiments, to as many as 12,000 recipients. Reports of death from starvation have also frequently been received by the workers of the Mission from far and near villages which for want of funds have not as yet properly attended to.

Day after day the problem of hut-building work for the homeless people is becoming more and more acute. As the work greatly demands money both for its extensive and intensive operations, we appeal fervently to the generous public of Bombay to contribute their quota in cash, kind or cloth to the Ramakrishna Mission flood and cyclone relief fund and alleviate the distress of the suffering millions of Bengal.

The Travancore Association which has decided to make over its collections to the Ramakrishna Mission Fund, and has paid its first instalment has also been authorised by us to collect funds on our behalf and on furnishing our receipt to all donors. It would have been quite in the fitness of things had the Bengal Club or the Bengali Association would care to move about on collection of funds for the poor and helpless sufferers both in Malabar and Bengal.

Any contribution, however, small in cash, kind or cloth will be most thankfully acknowledged by (1) the President, Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, or (2) by the General Secretary, South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga, (G.I.P.), Bombay, or (3) The General Secretary, Travancore Association, Vincent Road, Suresh Sadan, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay.

Literacy campaign in Sind is proposed to be launched on 1st October by the Education Minister, Pir Illahi Buksh.

'Equality Complex' As A Great Leveller

Mrs. Naidu's Clarion Call To Harijans

"The spirit of self help is the root of all genuine growth in the individual and exhibits itself in the lives of many, be he of the Depressed Class or of the superior class. It constitutes the true source of national vigour and strength. Help from without is often enfeebling in its effects, but help from within invariably invigorates," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her talk at the Samaj Samat Sangh, Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank on Sunday morning.

In the course of her discussions with the members of the Depressed Classes she said that they should feel neither inferiority complex nor superiority complex, but they should all have 'equality complex.'

She knew nothing which life had to offer so satisfactory as the profound good understanding which could subsist between classes.

WORK IS WORSHIP

Further, without affection, any social work between Hindus and Muslims or between Hindus and Depressed Classes would be fruitless, so long Hindus disliked to allow the other classes into their houses.

"All experience serves to illustrate and enforce the lesson that a man perfects himself more by work, than by preaching or reading, i.e. life, rather than literature, action rather than study and character rather than biography which tend perpetually to renovate mankind."

Speaking of cleanliness, she advised that it was the most essential thing which should be practised from youth to enable them to keep, morally, mentally and physically fit. The Harijan uplift work done so far was not sufficient. Obstruction to the temple entry should never depress any one, as they themselves could build temples of their own. However efforts should be made to bring about amity.

SPIRIT OF SELF-HELP

Emphasising on character building, she said the spirit of self-help as exhibited in the energetic action of individual has in all times been a marked feature in our character and furnishes the true measure of our power as a nation. That character is power, is true in as much higher sense than that knowledge is power.

THAT SPIRIT SURVIVES

She cited various instances including that of a Norwegian who fought for his country heart and soul and when finally vanquished said "You may kill me but not my spirit." Similar instances were quoted of South American Negro Depressed Classes, as they showed good spirit, though of small number.

Finally, she advised the members of the Depressed Classes to have women workers.

In the end, the members of the Depressed Classes asked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu not to call them Depressed Classes but either as scheduled class or Indians.

MOVE FOR OFFICIAL CONTROL

Jaipur Balika Vidyalaya Dispute

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, July 8.

It is reliably understood that while the question of realising Nazrana for the land occupied by the Banasthali Balika Vidyalaya was settled by the Council of State some time ago another point of difference is developing between the Vidyalaya and the State authorities.

The Vidyalaya has been in existence for nearly six years. But it appears that it was only about a year ago that a demand was placed before the Vidyalaya that all the teachers employed in the institution should be approved by the Director of Education.

The Vidyalaya is financially independent and has not so far received any help from the State. The Vidyalaya authorities, therefore, do not seem to be willing to submit to this strange demand made by the Director of Education. The feeling in Banasthali circle is that for reasons best known to themselves, the State authorities instead of being helpful appear to be adopting almost a hostile attitude towards the Vidyalaya even in small matters. For instance, the Director of Education, in spite of repeated requests, refused last year to supply to the Vidyalaya a copy of the curriculum for the V. T. C. and P. T. C. Examinations for women candidates. The Banasthali Vidyalaya is an extremely popular institution, and naturally, therefore the public will eagerly wait for the outcome of this new dispute.

PT. SHARMA FOR WORKING COMMITTEE.

Pandit Manoharlal Sharma, a leading legal practitioner, had already been taken in one of the three vacancies in the Working Committee of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal.

Sjt. Hiralal Shastri, the President of the Mandal, has filled the remaining two seats by taking Mr. Netram Sigh from Shekhawati and Sjt. Dedraj Khetan from Losal. For the time being Sjt. Banshidhar Sharma of Shree Madhopur has been taken in place of Mr. Netram Singh, who is undergoing imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

Charge Of Hurrying Up Indo-Burma Pact

MADRAS, July 13.

Surprise that the Indo-Burma immigration agreement is being rushed through without the public being given an opportunity to express an opinion is expressed by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in a telegram to the Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, health and lands, and to the members of the Standing Emigration Committee.—A. P.

The C. P. and Berar Government Gazette publishes the Khandwa Municipality (validation of tax) Act No. 16, 1941, made by the Governor and assented to by the Governor-General on June 13 last.

EXPANSION OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION IN U. P.

Government's Five-Year Scheme

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 12.

Owing to great demand on cigarette tobacco by allied troops, the U.P. Government have decided further to expand tobacco cultivation. Hitherto 300 acres were put under tobacco cultivation at Jhansi Government farm. Now Government propose to put another 600 acres under tobacco cultivation on private farms.

Arrangements have been made with Chirgaon Tobacco Factory for purchase of entire tobacco at fixed price. Government have allotted an initial sum of Rs. 2,45,498 for expansion of tobacco cultivation and five-year scheme has been drawn up for this purpose.

(From Our Correspondent)

PALITANA, July 9.

Munishri Kanakvijayji a disciple of Nemisvijayji has started movement requesting his Highness to issue an order forbidding animal-killing during Paryushan holidays. This movement has evoked encouragement from many sides.

Two prominent Jains Sjts. Chamanlal Kusumger and Popatlal Amthasha (pleader) congratulated Muni Kanakvijaya and appealed the public to co-operate in the matter. It is reported that all Acharyas (Sagaran and Suri) support the move.

Thakoresaheb and Dewansaheb have gone to Porbandar. Munishri interviewed Dewan Saheb. It is reported that if the community put forward their demand with due humility, His Highness would do his best to meet their demands.

ANKOLA NEWS

(From Our Correspondent)

July 7.

HARIJAN WORK

Mr. J. R. Pandeshwar, the Secretary of the Harijan Seva Sangh, Hubli Branch, paid a flying visit to this place on 4th inst. in connection with the Harijan work here. There is a large population of the lowest untouchables, known as "Agers" who live on daily wages. For some years past the Missions from Tanjore have maintained a school for some of them in their locality. This was brought to the notice of Thakkar Bappa, who visited this place last year. He wanted to run the school under the Harijan Seva Sangh Society. But negotiations failed. But the result of his visit was that a small Hostel for Ager students has been started in the Ager Colony since June last.

Mr. Pandeshwar visited these places including the school, along with the local Secretary, Mr. S. M. Desai and returned to Hubli the next day.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD

Srij Hari A. Pai, the veteran Congress worker and the President of the Local Board, having offered Satyagraha and resigned, a fresh election took place and Mr. G. R. Dev of Siddapur Taluka was elected President and Mr. M. V. Pai, Vice-President.

BOMBAY MAILS

For the first time we were shut off from Bombay and no communication was received since about a week from Bombay owing to the dislocation of the Railway lines.

Even upto the time of writing no Mails have been received!

We are having very little rains here. They are badly required at this juncture.

LIQUOR WITHOUT PERMIT

Bombay Businessmen Convicted

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 10.

Mr. J. P. Trivedi, Thana City Magistrate, convicted yesterday Richard Wittenburg, a Bombay businessman and Shaikh Mahomed Cassum of the offence of possessing liquor without permit (Sec. 43 (1)a of the Bombay Abkari Act and sentenced both to a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 20 respectively.

Mr. Bernard Phillip also of Bombay, who was charged with same offence was acquitted, but the Magistrate imposed on him a penalty of Rs. 100 in connection with the motor-car involved in the commission of the offence.

The prosecution was launched against the three persons by the Thana Excise Staff as a sequel to the find of 50 Mosambi bottles packed in two suit cases, when the car in which they were proceeding from Khandala to Bombay, was searched by the Prohibition Staff at Kalwa Bridge Chowky. The car has been confiscated under the Abkari Act.

AT a meeting held in the Jain Library at Secunderabad under the chairmanship of Premraj Bantiah expressed gratitude to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for forbidding hunting within close proximity of the Jain Temple in Kuntal Giri Mountain.

Five more Madras bus strikers were arrested on Saturday for picketing in front of a motor bus garage in Royapettah by lying across the road and were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each on a charge of causing obstruction and wrongful restraint.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 6, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 18, 1360
Parsi: Behman 13, 1310
Hightide: 2-45, 15-5
Lowtide: 8-20, 21-16
Sunrise: 6h. 9m.
Sunset: 7h 20m.

SECOND LL.B. EXAM.—A meeting of the students who have not passed the Second LL.B. will be held on (Tuesday) 15th instant at 6-0 p.m at Bombay Students' Union Office, 38, Harvey Road, near Wilson College Hostel.

ARYA SAMAJ FUNCTION POSTPONED
The function which was announced to be held to-day (Sunday) under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj for awarding medals to Arya Samaj volunteers, where Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi was to preside has been postponed at the instance of the police in view of the various restrictions imposed in the city due to communal situation.

TEA PARTY TO RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR—Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, will be the guest of honour at a Tea Party which the President and Members of the Indian Language Newspapers' Association is giving him at 138, Medows Street.
The function takes place at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday).

KANJI KARSONDAS DISPENSARY—At the Bai Bachubai Seth Kanji Karsondas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1941 was 1,448 consisting of 647 women and 801 children, the daily average attendance of patients being 66.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE—A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Statistical Institute will be held on Wednesday 16th July at 6 p.m. in the School of Economics, the University of Bombay. Sir H. M. Mehta, will deliver his Presidential address on "The Future of Cotton."
Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, will preside.

FATHER H. HERAS—Father Heras returned to Bombay last week, after nearly two years' absence from India, spent mostly in Spain. His journey back took over four months and he spent 77 days at sea. He voyaged from Lisbon to Lourenco Marques, then from Durban to Singapore, via Zanzibar and Mombasa, and finally from Singapore to Bombay. He reports that the popular feeling in Spain is strongly in favour of maintaining the country's present neutrality.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Scotland Yard". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Ziegfeld Girl". Daily at 3-15, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"This Thing Called Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 12-30, 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-Ki-Dasi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha". Daily at 3-30, and 6-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Radhika". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Buck Privates". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Garibki Ladki." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

Reception To Sir Vithal Chandavarkar

(From A Correspondent.)

The Kanara Saraswat Association, the Saraswat Mahila Samaj and the Saraswat Union (Bombay North) jointly arranged a reception in honour of Sir Vithal and Lady Chandavarkar on Sunday. After a short programme, including refreshments, the guests were welcomed by Mr. M. M. Mundkur, in his dual capacity as President of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Union. Referring to the success achieved by Sir Vithal, he remarked that he was a worthy son of a worthy father, and had made his mark as Mayor of Bombay, Vice-Chancellor, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association and President of the National Liberal Federation. He added that if the constitution of the Congress had remained the same as before, perhaps Sir Vithal would have become its President like his father. Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery, President of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, extending a cordial welcome, said that Sir Vithal's knighthood had not come a day too soon. It was a matter of great pride for the Samaj to follow the career of Sir Vithal since the Chandavarkar family had been connected with the Samaj from its inception, the late Lady Laxmibai and her daughter, Mrs. D N. Sirur having been its Presidents for many years. Mr. S. R Dongerkery, speaking as a past President of the Association said that the secrets of Sir Vithal's success were a dynamic personality, sincerity, thoroughness and an uncanny instinct for hitting the right nail on the head every time. Lady Chandavarkar typified the devotion and self-effacement of the ideal Hindu wife. Sir Vithal, in his reply, thanked all those who had shown him affection and goodwill, and in a reminiscent mood said that, though he did not believe in caste or community, it was a natural fellow-feeling that made him associate with people from Kanara and feel happy in their midst. Among those present were Sir B. Rama Rau and Lady Rama Rau, Dr. R. Row and Mr. M. S. Pandit.

HOMOEOPATHY AND B. P. PRACTITIONERS' ACT

The Secretary, the Presidency Homoeopathic Association, Budhwar Peth Poona, writes:—

A meeting of the members of the Executive Body of the Bombay Presidency Homoeopathic Association was held at Poona City.
On the suggestion of Dr. Palsule, Poona Dr. Athlye presided. After discussion of more than three hours the meeting adopted the following resolutions:—
(1) A representation should be sent to the Governor of Bombay regarding the injustice done to the Homoeopaths in denying them the right of registration. A draft of the representation read before the meeting has been accepted unanimously. (2) A deputation consisting of influential men in the Presidency should be sent to the Governor in this connection. (3) The Executive Body of the Association has been authorised to nominate the persons in the deputation. (4) Government should be immediately asked as to what steps it has taken to prescribe the course of training in Homoeopathy in pursuance of Sub-section (E) of section 36 of the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act of 1938; and that the Government should be requested to take necessary steps at its earliest convenience if it has not already taken as yet. The Government should also be requested to inform the association the names of Homoeopathic Educational Institutions in India which have been recognized by the Government. (5) Inquiry should be made with the Government of Bombay as to the minimum conditions on which an Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital can be started in this presidency deserving state-recognition. (6). The association on its part should also prepare its own scheme of Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

The memorandum to be sent to the Governor of Bombay will be shortly printed and sent to different places for securing signatures. I earnestly request the lovers of Homoeopathy to ask for a copy of the memorandum and return the same to the Secretary as early as possible after securing signatures."

AKHAND HINDUSTAN FRONT

Munshi's Reply To Ali Bahadur Khan

Mr. K. M. Munshi has sent the following reply to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan on the subject of "Akhand Hindustan Front":—

My Dear Ali Bahadur,

I read your reply to my personal letter to you of the 5th instant in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 8. I have not yet received your reply. You will agree with me that any contact between public workers would become impossible if personal letters are replied to through the medium of the Press and letters addressed personally are placed before the public without the knowledge or consent of the writer.

I am very much grieved to learn that the statements issued by Gandhiji and myself and our correspondence left you under the impression that I have suddenly taken a communal attitude. You know me well for some time and I expected that you would have read the correspondence and my recent articles in the "Social Welfare" and the statements more dispassionately before coming to such an unjustified conclusion.

I have always been a Nationalist and hope to live as one. I have made my position as a Nationalist clear time and again since my resignation. A Hindu, because he cannot accept the efficacy of non-violence in its completeness, cannot by that act become a communalist. Did Maulana Saheb become a communalist because he doubted the efficacy of non-violence in matters of National defence at Poona? What shall we call all those Mussalmans who are Nationalists and yet have not been able to accept Gandhiji's principle of non-violence with all its implications?

I am glad you admit that there are large sections of Mussalmans who do not believe in dividing Hindustan. If that is so I do not see why all of them should not meet on a common platform with Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and members of other communities for maintaining the internal peace and integrity of the country during these days when international difficulties are increasing.

You are not fair to the Muslims of this country when you suggest that they are so unreasonable that they would consider a suggestion that we close up our ranks as a crime. Perhaps if you had taken time to consider my suggestion a little patiently or given me the benefit of a discussion with you, you might have taken a view which would have been more helpful to the country.

As you have released the other two letters to the "Bombay Chronicle" already, I leave it to you to see that this letter is published in the same paper in fairness to the public before whom you placed our personal correspondence.

Yours Sincerely,
K. M. MUNSHI.

P. S.—After this was ready for the post, I have received by post an unsigned letter in the same terms as the one published in the "Bombay Chronicle" under your signature.

K. M.

War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee

The Ladies' Committee met on Monday morning. In the absence of Lady Blackwell, Lady Mody was in the chair. Mrs. Pether reported that Mrs. Gibbings and Mrs. Magnusson had helped with the Box Collections this month and the total collected amounted to Rs. 2,051-11 Three boxes were earmarked R.A.F. and totalled Rs. 101-6-11 The boxes which collected the most money last month were:—

The Union Mill Workers Rs. 303-3-0; Lady Mody Rs. 272-0-0; The Sassoon Spg. and Wvg. Co. Rs. 271-11-3; The P and O. Saloon Crew collected by Mr. T. J. Vaishnav Rs. 236-3-0; The P. and O. Lascar Crew collected by Suleyman Lascar Rs. 71-0-0; The P. and O. Watch and Ward Dept. collected by Mr. R. W Dyer Rs. 40-8-0; Spitfire Box from the Canteen collected by Mrs. Ritcher Rs 51-8-6; Since January 1941 the Collection Box Sub-Committee have raised Rs. 7,363-5-1.

Mrs. Dennis Harrington has sent in another contribution from her sale of sweets, jams and fruit juices. By the kind permission of Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co Mrs. Harrington has her stall in the ground floor of their store and there purchasers can buy the freshest of sweets, delicious jams and cooling fruit juices. From this stall Mrs. Harrington has already sent Rs. 850 to the War Gifts Fund R.A.F. Last year her contributions from the same source totalled over Rs. 1,000.

It was also reported at the Committee meeting that a soldier doll knitted and raffled by "Annette" won by Mrs. Pease realised Rs. 44, which sum was donated to the War Gifts Fund R.A.F.

Mrs. Donald Hill reported that arrangements for the Jumble Sale in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, July 12 from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. completed. Contributions could still be received at the Ladies' Committee Office.

BRIDGE DRIVE

Three Jewish ladies, Mrs Edward Abraham, Mrs. Walter Abraham and Mrs. C. Abraham, have very kindly organised a Bridge Drive in the Princess Mary Gymkhana on Sunday, July 13 from 4-30 p.m. till 9-30 p.m. Tea will be served and there will be music by Bert Nissim's Band. Bridge Mah Jongg and Rummy will be played and the total proceeds will be sent to the War Gifts Fund. Tickets at Rs. 2 each may be had from Mrs. Ellis Judah, [illegible] Apollo Bandar.

MOTOR DRIVER SENTENCED

"Remark Prejudicial To Discipline Of Govt. Servant"

A sentence of one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default another term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, was passed on Somappa Angara, a motor driver who was alleged to have made a remark prejudicial to the discipline of Government servants.

The sentence was passed on the evidence of a Police Constable to whom the remark was said to be addressed, and another Constable who corroborated him.

Somappa Angara a motor driver formerly in the employ of a Swiss family, was put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of making a remark which was likely to cause disaffection among the loyal subjects of the British Empire.

Somappa was reported to have driven a car along Ormiston Road, when he had to stop his car due to the traffic signal. He is said to have hooted his horn repeatedly to draw the attention of the Police Constable on duty. Then when he got the right of way, he was alleged to have turned round to the Police Constable and made certain remark prejudicial to the discipline of Government servants The remark had something to do with the conduct of the present war.

The prosecution evidence centred on the statement of the Police Constable on duty at that time, as well as the Police Constable who was coming to relieve him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and the defence Counsel contended that considering the fact that a European lady was sitting in the car at the time the offence was alleged, the accused could not have made the remark. He also drew the Court's attention to the fact that the accused had worked for a number of years under a Magistrate in Mangalore.

The Magistrate took a strong view of the matter and convicted the accused.

CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary, Women's Section, All-India Federation of Educational Association, Udaipur writes:

(A meeting of the Women's Education Section of the Conference of the All-India Federation of Educational Associations will be held at Srinagar, Kashmir State, on 26th September 1941. Mrs. Brij-Lal Nehru will preside.

The subjects for discussion will be:—(1) Education for Inter-national and Inter-commuanl Understanding and (2) Post-war educational reconstruction with special reference to the scheme of national education.

Papers to be read at the Conference may be sent to Mrs. K. Rangaswami, C/o. Prime Minister, Udaipur (Rajputana). Information about accommodation for delegates can be obtained from Begum Zafar Ali, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Srinagar (Kashmir State.)

Dr. Savarkar Seriously Ill

Dr. Savarkar, Vice-President of Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and brother of Veer Savarkar is very seriously ill of acute liver troubles and the consequent high fever.

CHITALDROOG (Mysore State)—The Mysore State Depressed Class Conference which was held at Doddasiddannahali village adopted a resolution expressing its dissatisfaction in the work of the National Congress and other organisations "who pose themselves to work for the elevation of our community and particularly their work in Mysore State."

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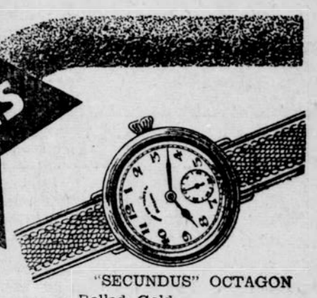
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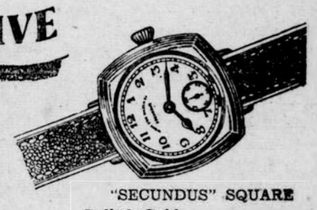
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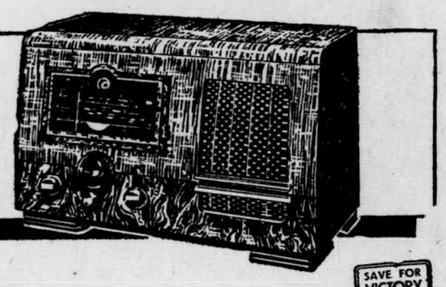
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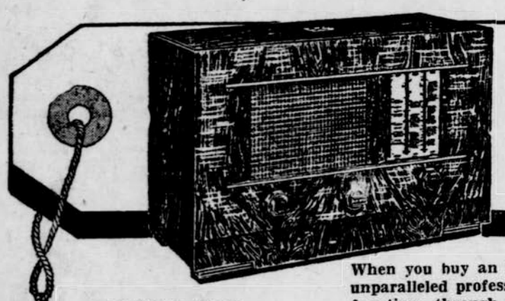
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941.

A CHALLENGE

Shortly after the war began in September 1939, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper visited the U.S.A. on a lecture tour and on his return he ruefully summed up American attitude in two questions which, he confessed, he was asked wherever he went. These questions were about the War Debt and India. The former has now disappeared as a factor influencing U.S.A. opinion—thanks to the growing Hitler menace to Europe and America, to President Roosevelt's masterly speeches and not improbably also to the gratifyingly complete success of the cash and carry principle. But India remains to offer, often enough, a big note of interrogation as a background for British claims regarding war and peace aims. This is not surprising. What question could a detached observer more automatically ask British propagandists than "what about justice and freedom to India"?

This question is asked throughout America and causes acute embarrassment to British propagandists. The most eloquent proof of this fact is that outrageous document which was issued to speakers on India by Mr. Duff Cooper's Ministry. A British journalist, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, has, however, discovered an even better way of escaping this embarrassment. It is simple even though it is also mean. Why not give the dog a bad name and hang it? Americans are anti-Nazi and have lately grown sensitive as regards Nazi propaganda. So the whole issue of justice and freedom for India would be nicely confused if the cry "Nazi agents" was raised against Indian speakers. The solution, as we say, is simple. But it is really no solution. British denial of India's right cannot be disposed of by damning Indian speakers who advocate those rights and remind the Americans of them. And such methods of counter-propaganda are not honourable either. Now, we cannot dare to answer the sweeping allegation of the *Daily Telegraph* with a sweeping assertion that it is a hundred per cent outright lie—we cannot so dare for the sufficient reason that the greatest of countries, too, have their Haw-Haws and even Wodehouses. But India would endorse Sir Hari Gour's challenge to the British Government to investigate this allegation and publish the names of the "Nazi agents."

University Reform

The Universities Reorganisation Committee appointed by the U. P. Congress Government in 1938 has made many important recommendations on higher education which deserve to be considered by other Universities also. The trend of the recommendations is to make University education in the province efficient and varied enough to supply the needs of the province in all departments of life and enable its people "to develop its natural resources, industry, education and culture and to shoulder the responsibility for its administration and defence". In those departments where the number of specialists and technicians is small, special efforts are suggested for their training in co-operation with other provinces or other countries; so that in due course the preference at present shown in recruitment for the public services to persons possessing foreign degrees will be restricted and cease "as soon as suitably qualified persons are trained in the Universities within the country". The emphasis laid on Government's responsibility to ensure wider and more efficient University education is most welcome at a time when the pendulum of Indian education seems to have swung to the other extreme of under-appreciating the importance of University education.

Not the least important recommendation of the committee is that Government should undertake a systematic survey of the natural resources and economic potentialities of the province. Evidently the object is to utilise to the full the natural resources with the help of specially trained experts, to add to the wealth of the province and to reduce unemployment. These are important responsibilities of every University, particularly in India where the people are appallingly poor in the midst of vast potential natural resources. No longer does society approve of the snobbish view of the leisured class that a University is meant only for a "liberal" education and must leave paltry things like money-making to lesser bodies. But at the same time it must be borne in mind that mere technical instruction, however efficient and varied, cannot by itself create industries and wealth. It only furnishes one important factor of production. Government and the public should furnish the other factors and ensure due co-ordination between them. In other words, there should be comprehensive economic planning. Such planning, complete enough to achieve big results, as in Russia, will be possible only for free India and India as a whole. But even now, something can be done by every Province. And in this the University has no mean part to play.

One of the most interesting recommendations of the Committee is the immediate adoption of Hindustani as medium of instruction in certain subjects such as oriental classics and modern Indian languages. This is a reasonable suggestion and educationally a sound one, considering that Hindustani is the language of the entire province. To facilitate the working of the reform the Committee suggests that a paper in Hindustani, during the degree course, should be compulsory for students who have not taken the secondary college course or passed a satisfactory examination in Hindustani and that teacters not versed in Hindustani, should be required to acquire a working knowledge of it. We trust the U. P. Universities will at once adopt the modest recommendation about Hindustani and make earnest efforts to extend its use as medium of instruction in other subjects as early as possible. Other Universities also should speed up the use of the mother tongue or the regional language as medium of instruction. So far this reform has been only accepted in theory by educationists but not sufficiently worked out in practice. Not the least important advantage of the reform is that it will facilitate the percolation of knowledge from the educated people to the masses, a necessary return for the heavy expenditure on University education.

Nazis And Turkey

The other day, the Soviet Information Bureau announced, on the basis of trustworthy reports in its possession, that heavy troop movements were taking place on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier. Fortification works, said the Bureau, continued day and night under the direction of German engineers and that dozens of aerodromes were being built. The Soviet theory, finally, is that the Nazis plan to seize Bosphorus. German preparations as reported by the Soviet Information Bureau need not be doubted. But we do doubt if Herr Hitler, engaged so completely in the greatest struggle of his career, would care to march into Turkey immediately. For, he knows very well that the Turks would fight and fight too stubbornly for his comfort. He would, otherwise, too, deal a big strategic blow to himself by forcing Turkey at this stage. But the Turks should, as we are sure they would, intensify their preparedness. For it is impossible to believe that the Nazis would not strike at Turkey sometime or the other.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome End

The hostilities in Syria are over and the country is now in Allied hands. Vichy had rejected the terms—it could not very well treat with "traitors" whom it had officially condemned to death. But General Dentz could not hold out any longer and yielded after saving some of the war materials and his warships. The conquest of Syria, although it was preceded by weeks of what British statesmen rightly describe as "distressing" warfare between erstwhile allies, is of the utmost importance to the British and the Free French movement. The latter is likely to develop better now than when "Free France" was geographically confined to a part of French Equatorial Africa. Strategically, the British have now safeguarded the Near East and immensely strengthened their position in Eastern Mediterranean. Moreover, General Auchinleck can now turn to Libya. Altogether the conquest of Syria is an important development, although what the Syrians gain yet remains to be seen. Incidentally, the warships that escaped to Turkey raise interesting questions. They have been interned for the "duration" of hostilities. Now that hostilities are over, will they remain in Turkey or try to make for France? And if they leave Turkey will they be "interpreted" by the British or allowed to go?

Indianise The Port Trust

The sudden resignation of Mr. F. H. Taylor, Land Manager of the Port Trust, is of more than personal interest. It is evidently a sequel to the decision of the Trust Finance Committee disapproving of the action taken by him and the Chief Engineer in making important structural changes in the Trustee's Pipe line without their sanction. This was not a routine matter which the officers could attend to without previous reference even to the Chairman of the Trust. Nor could it be said to be so urgent as to make such reference impossible. The action of the officers concerned was indefensible. Even the Finance Committee, which has no reason whatsoever to be prejudiced against them, considers it an error of judgment. But what is most important is that the powers of the important officers must be more clearly defined and the officers should be instructed to refer any doubt in this respect to the Chairman. Secondly, in the interest of all concerned the Trust must be made predominantly, if not wholly, Indian. The unnatural predominance of Europeans, almost as a matter of course, in an Indian Port Trust tends to make even well-meaning European officers believe that they are privileged men who can do many irregular things with impunity. Efficiency as well as economy demands Indianisation of every department in India.

Floods In Gujarat

Official reports regarding floods in several districts of Gujerat and adjoining areas indicate much less damage than has been reported in the press. Probably they are not up-to-date owing to the usual official delays. In any case we fear they have seriously underestimated the loss of property and particularly of crops. If so, the grant of Rs. 2,000 for gratuitous relief and of Rs. 5,000 for seed advances, placed at the disposal of only the Collector of Thana, is utterly inadequate. We heartily commend the example of the Government of Baroda in promptly placing at the disposal of the Subas of Navsari and Baroda districts sums of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 25,000 respectively for urgent gratuitous relief to needy agriculturists.

Too Drastic

Opinions may vary on the propriety of a Province-wide strike in the Central Provinces as a protest against the decision of the Nagpur University to withhold the declaration of examination results of five students from Amraoti College because they used improper language against the Principal. If the alleged offence is proved, it deserves to be punished in some less drastic way than the withholding of the students' examination results, which should depend upon the marks obtained by the students. It may be legally open to the University to withhold certificates of success from students on the ground that their character is not satisfactory. But apart from the fact that a legalistic attitude is not always equitable, a student's character can be questioned only if he is guilty of something involving moral turpitude. The use of improper language against the Principal, however regrettable, cannot be regarded as proof of lack of character.

HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM

By G. V. DESHMUKH, M.L.A.,

"The Hindu Marriages disabilities removal Bill" to remove legal disabilities under the Hindu Law in respect of marriage between Hindus, brought by me in the Central Assembly is circulated for eliciting opinion, and I think it will help the public to form its opinion if I mention a few facts and existing law with reference to it.

My object in bringing forward this Bill is to legalise marriages between Hindus of the same "Gotra" or "Pravar" as well as between Hindus of different subcastes of the same caste. The 'Dharmanirnaya Mandal' with which are associated learned and influential Brahmins interested in the welfare of the Hindu society passed, about two years ago, two resolutions in conferences held by it. By one resolution it was decided that the "Sagotra" and 'Sapravara' marriages should not be considered objectionable but the restriction about 'Sapinda' should be observed. By another resolution it recommended the merger of this various subcastes of a caste into the caste for consolidating the Hindu society. It will therefore be apparent that the Bill intends to give effect to the two resolutions mentioned above. In addition, I would like to request the reader to refer to the objects and reasons given with this Bill now published in the Gazette.

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The question of marriage between persons of various subcastes of a caste, I should like to deal with first. I have myself mentioned in the objects and reasons of the Bill that these marriages do not appear to be prohibited by law governing the Hindus, but a belief prevails amongst the masses that the prohibition for such marriages exists because the intersubcaste marriages are rare. There are a few cases very few indeed which have decided the validity of marriages between persons belonging to different subcastes of a caste among the Shudras; they do not purport to decide anything more than that. I remember the time when the orthodox Brahmins in Nagpur and Wardha did not dine at the hands of an 'Abir' 'Charak' 'Kalanki' or 'Narbadi' Brahmin. When the members of a subcaste did not take boiled food prepared by persons of the other subcaste of the same caste on account of long standing customs it is hardly to be wondered that inter-subcaste marriages were considered irreligious and hence unlawful by the masses. I also remember the opposition led by an eminent Shastri Mr. Umbarkar of Pandharpur—to a resolution advocating inter-subcaste marriages amongst Brahmins moved in the "All-India Kanva Conference" held at Khamgaon in 1926 and presided over by me. The same Shastri with a few followers two years later, again opposed a resolution advocating inter-subcaste marriages amongst Brahmins when moved in the 'Akhil Brahmin Parisad' held at Akola under the Presidentship of Brahmachari Marathe Shastri. The resolution at both the Conferences was passed but not without long and hot discussions in Subject Committees of which I was a member and open Session of the Conferences.

★

It is not possible for everyone to secure the services of celebrated historians to prove that marriages between persons of different subcastes of his caste and living in different territories of India existed or to spend money in litigation to prove the validity of his inter-subcaste marriage. The Bill proposes to make the law clear on this point to enable even ordinary and ignorant persons of subcastes of a caste to inter-marry amongst themselves without the least doubt about the validity of such marriages. Now as regards Marriages between persons of the same 'gotra. What is Gotra? It is difficult to accept that the concept of physical ancestry underlies it; for the same gotra e.g. "Kashyapa" is to be found amongst the Brahmins Khatriyas and the Vaishyas in the same as well as different provinces. How can any one entertain a belief of common physical ancestry of all of them? Those who think caste depends on birth will not accept the concept of physical ancestry. If under 'Gotra' the underlying conception is of blood relationship, then there is a special prohibition of Sapinda—Seven generations on father's side and five generations on mother's side. In view of this specific restriction as regards blood relationship, there is no necessity of observing a prohibition based on common ancestry which covers an indefinite period—May be two thousand years.

In the text about Marriage in the "Mitakshara" there is no mention of "Gotra". When the "Mitakshara" was written and that was eight hundred years ago—the author of Mitakshara saw the necessity or the utility of making a change in the line and omitted reference to 'Gotra'. I have taken gotra to mean spiritual ancestry. The Bill does not disturb the rule of Sapinda; thus it is not against the science of Eugenics either.

★

The Bill is an enabling Bill. It enables persons who belong to the same gotra to enter into a valid marriage if they find it necessary to do so; it does not compel persons of the different gotra not to marry. They can marry as they are doing it now. The result of the passing of the Bill would be that the sphere of selection of a suitable bride or bridegroom would be extended; for the selection could be made from among persons of any subcaste of the caste and of the same 'Gotra' or different 'Gotra' and the dowry of the bridegroom would be governed by that rule of economics which regulates price according to supply that is as the supply goes up, the price comes down.

The reforms in Marriage Law proposed by this Bill need not be postponed till the Codification of the whole of the Hindu Law, which may mean waiting indefinitely.

The reforms contemplated do not at all affect any other branch of the Hindu Law either directly or indirectly and affect the Marriage Law only to the extent referred to in the Bill. Therefore objection if any on the ground of piecemeal Legislation which affects other branches of the Hindu Law cannot reasonably be urged against this Bill.

An Indian Poet

By FRAMJI J. KARAKA

I cannot say that Mr. K. D. Sethna needs no introduction to the reading public. His first book "Parnassians", came out too long ago—somewhere in the early twenties—to be easily remembered. It appeared by instalments in the "Sunday Advocate" before being reprinted in book form. It consisted of essays on Wells, Shaw, Chesterton and Hardy. Those who read it were greatly impressed. I remember showing it to a European member of the Indian Civil Service who was in his day a spot man in the Oxford University. He was so struck with the brilliance of young Sethna's style and the high level of his critical acumen that he refused to believe that the essays were the work of a college student barely out of his teens. They were also read by Mr. H. G. Wells to whom they were sent by the well-known author, Mr. A. S. Wadia. The reply came by a postcard on which the only words written were: "Your young friend of the "Sunday Advocate" will go far." Then a few years later Mr. Sethna vanished out of sight into the Ashram in Pondicherry of Sri Aurobindo, at whose feet he seems to have dived much deeper into things of the spirit.

The poems contained in "The Secret Splendour" have more than passing interest for those who wish to keep abreast of the many phases of thought current in present-day poetry. It is not that the elements that compose the content and beauty of Mr. Sethna's verse derive their value merely from the touch of modernity with which they are charged at many points. The problems that he tackles are often as old as humanity itself. Their charm and power lie in the author's conscious and intensely live pursuit of ideas that have seized the souls of all genuine seekers after truth—the truth that constitutes the secret of the universe and the one God who sustains it.

The first impression these poems make upon the reader is the mysticism that pervades them. Many people have a hazy idea of what a mystic is. The method of the mystic involves simultaneously a suspension of the ordinary currents of the mind and a sustained ecstasy of thought and feeling. But even when the devotee is carried in this state of suspension to "the very edge of the infinite and allowed for some moments to gaze into it", he finds that language is a very feeble instrument of expressing the glory of such a vision. All the same, an attempt at expression must be made, and a subtle technique evolved for the fusion of vision, word and rhythm.

* * * *

Mr. Sethna appears to have undergone the three stages of spiritual experience on his way to the realisation of the Eternal. Supported by an artistic and idealistic consciousness he has delineated in some exquisite poems the effort made by his soul to "pluck out the heart of the mystery" which baffles him. The poem entitled "This Errant Life" is a good instance of that striving. It is a fine piece of work with the last eight lines unusually beautiful:

If Thou desirest my weak self to outgrow
Its mortal longings, lean down from above,
Temper the unborn light into thought can trace,
Suffuse my mood with a familiar glow;
For 'tis with mouth of clay I supplicate:
Speak to me heart to heart words intimate
And all Thy formless glory turn to love
And mould Thy love into a human face.

The reader will also notice that the author of "The Secret Splendour" has not always been striving in vain to reach the Infinite: he has often been vouchsafed the glorious vision which it is the object of his Yoga to seize, even though it be for a fleeting moment in time. Such an influx of the spiritual ecstasy and illumination sustains many of his best poems—

Vespers and dawns and noons of God on some
Gigantic rapture rolling from within.

* * * *

Thereafter a third stage is reached in which there is a deepening and heightening effect on the poet's soul, and his voice acquires a largeness of tone which seems suffused with the Spirit's own presence. As an example, take the last two lines of this stanza from "Vita Nuova"

Beyond themselves her clay-born beauties call:
Breathing the rich air round her is to find
An ageless God-delight embracing all—
The mute unshadowed spaces of her mind.

The author approaches the Divine in various forms—the Lord, the Beloved, the Avatar and the Master. There is also the worship of the Supreme as the Mother: it gives rise to perhaps the most profoundly moving poems in the book. Occult and mystic symbols are caught, too, in a living form—a form which affords little hold to the analytic intellect but brings an intense feeling of unknown reality in poems like "White Horse" and "Agni." There is no room here to indicate all the details of the many-sided approach made to the central theme. Nor can I illustrate fully how this complex excellence is further embellished by the various kinds of style adopted by the author. Two brief quotations must suffice. For sheer power my favourite lines are these from "Ne Plus Ultra", describing the true mystic poet:

. . . Born nomad of the infinite heart!
Time-tamer! star-struck debauchee of light!
Warrior who hurls his spirit like a dart
Across the terrible night
Of death to conquer immortality!

For delicacy I choose a lyrical movement from "Intangible":

She lets no mortal lover
Her eyes' deep silence share
Or steal the scented rumour of heaven
From the pale harp of her hair.

* * * *

Altogether the book makes a series of original poems, distilling into art the calm, the beauty and the glory of some region lying usually beyond the senses. The author has not only handled the English language with success, but also carried it skilfully along a path which runs a little outside the main high road of English poetry. I do not know if he manages everywhere to put in as much weight of suggestion as possible without any laboured effect. However, the bulk of his work rings true—it is uncommon inspiration supported by scrupulous artistry.

Mr. Sethna writes with great care as if anxious not to falsify truth. And he tries to be faithful to the many facets of the truth he explores. The personality that emerges from the book is a fascinating one. Whatever Mr. Sethna may really be—and I have no reason to believe that he is different from what the poems reveal—the impression left upon the mind is that at least in certain moments of his life he shakes off the traces of worldly dross and clings to that refined gold of the inmost being which very few realise while life lasts between two eternities—the past of which the beginning was laid much longer back than the mind can grasp and the future that stretches beyond our earthly time and space.

("The Secret Splendour", by K. D. Sethna Rs. 2/8).

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The claim that British troops should leave Iceland lest their presence should tempt a German attack and thus involve the American troops now there, was made at a secret meeting of the Senate Naval Committee, according to reports described as reliable.

The Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, promised, it is said, to communicate this to President Roosevelt.

* * * *

Our Simla correspondent understands that a statement by the Viceroy on the political situation will be issued sometime this week.

Well, let's prepare ourselves for long and mystic sentences.

* * * *

Speculation is rife as to why the Home Member of the Government of India has invited journalists in Simla to meet him.

The problem is interesting. Probably he may make some announcement about detenus and Satyagrahis, for instance, a new addition to the Defence of India Rules.

* * * *

Our Patna correspondent wonders if there is some mystery behind Sir Md. Zafrullah's relegation to the judiciary and the reported despatch of Sir G. S. Bajpai abroad.

But why should there be any mystery about all this?

* * * *

The Allied Armistice Commission, which received the Vichy delegates was headed by Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, and included General Catroux on behalf of Free France and Lieut.-General Lavarack on behalf of Australia.

Eh? India? Oh, she was represented by our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Henry himself.

* * * *

Marshal Petain wants the French Nation to celebrate the 14th of July—the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille—by thinking of "its dead, its prisoners and its ruins."

Is the venerable collaborator with Nazism and Fascism referring to the present or to the historic day itself?

* * * *

"We are not like the Germans. They are ruthless and uncouth."
—A Japanese Diplomat.

The kettle is sure black, Honourable Sir.

* * * *

The Germans claim to have broken the "Stalin Line".

It is, and will always remain, an unparalleled achievement in history to break in a few days a Line that we understand, stretches from Dneiper to Vlodivostok and Murmansk to Tashkent.

* * * *

The Spanish town of La Linea is reported to have been mistaken by an Italian plane for Gibraltar and bombed.

General Franco should regard this thankfully as by no means a small mercy. The Axis have been good enough not to mistake—so far—Spain herself for Gibraltar and occupy her.

* * * *

"Does your husband go out for a constitutional every night?"
"No, he has it indoors."

'CEASE FIRE' IN SYRIA

Vichy Commission Accepts British Terms

Erstwhile Enemies Greet One Another On Historic Spot

LONDON, July 13.

The Vichy Commission initialled Armistice documents at 10-40 to-night (Local Time) pending official ratification.

Interest in the Syrian Armistice has now switched from Acre to Cairo and Beirut, where it is understood, the final formalities regarding ratification of the terms are now being considered.

It is understood in this connection that the presence of Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State, who is on the spot in Cairo, s proving most valuable.

ARMISTICE DETAILS TO BE SETTLED

CAIRO.—A special headquarters 'communique' states that Syrian Armistice talks are proceeding satisfactorily but certain details remain to be settled.

VICHY COMMISSION INITIALS TERMS

LONDON, July 13.

From Reuter's special correspondent with the Imperial Forces at a British Yeomanry Camp near Acre on Saturday:

The Vichy Commission initialled Armistice documents at 10-40 to-night (Local Time) pending official ratification.

The discussion of the Armistice terms took place here in conditions of utmost secrecy. The population of Haifa, only about seventeen miles away, was completely unaware that Vichy delegates had arrived here shortly after 11 a.m.

VICHY'S SPOKESMAN

Led by Gen. de Verdillac, the defender of Damascus, who is representing Gen. Dentz, and a number of staff officers, the delegates had travelled along the battle-scared coastal road from Beirut. Their convoy of cars flying large French flags was led by six tin-hat Australian despatch raiders. They were received by an Allied Commission composed of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Lavarack (Australia), Gen. Catroux, the Free French Commander-in-Chief and Delegate-General in Syria, Air Commodore Brown of the R.A.F. and a representative of the Royal Navy.

Gen. de Verdillac smiled as he stepped from his large grey Limousine. The first army officer to greet him was a Major-General, who commanded the original Australian Brigade, which arrived in Palestine last year and is now a Divisional Commander. Gen. de Verdillac was still smiling as he shook hands.

IN HISTORIC PLACE

The discussions were held in the officers' mess of the historic Sydney Smith Barracks at Acre. British Yeomanry troops surrounded the messroom, while the talks were in progress. Sydney Smith barracks itself is named after the famous Briton who foiled Napoleon's Near East ambitions over one hundred years ago, when the French dictator tried to storm Acre.

Apart from a group of war correspondents and cameramen, no persons were allowed within the vicinity of the camp.

This was the first armistice meeting that had ever taken place between the British and the French since the battle of Waterloo.

PEACE AT FRONT

How the "Cease Fire" order was carried out at the battle front was related to me by an Australian Brigadier. "It is peace, perfect peace at the front to-day" he said. "Our boys are relaxing." "The Cease Fire" was ordered for midnight, when the last Australian shell shrieked into Vichy positions. Some Vichy batteries on mountaintops, apparently unaware of the cessation of hostilities, continued firing for half an hour.

Vichy Lets Down Dentz

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that it may be assumed that Admiral Darlan declined the armistice terms as "inacceptable" at the bidding of German authorities." Vichy's rejection of the Allies' moderate conditions has thrown the responsibility for capitulation upon Gen. Dentz and local Vichy authorities. They are [illegible] themselves from a [illegible] situation to which the Vichy Government committed them.

RELIEF IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM.—News of the cease fire in Syria has caused a wave of relief and gratification in Palestine, where the 34 days of the campaign was regarded as an unpleasant necessity forced on the Allies. The result of the Armistice negotiations are now eagerly awaited.

It is hoped that a political settlement in Syria coupled with a general economic revival will follow the close of hostilities with minimum delay. It is assumed despite Vichy's rejection of Allied terms, presumably under German pressure, that Gen. Dentz had been compelled to negotiate through pure military necessity.

WHEN FIRING CEASED

Firing ceased in the various sectors last night at different times as the orders came through, though the armistice officially started at 01.00. This time marked the end of hostilities in the Jezzine Sector, but it was an hour later before firing ceased in the Merj Ayoum area and on the coast spasmodic Vichy shelling continued till 05.50.—Reuter.

FIRST CLASS WORK BY ALLIED TROOPS

LONDON, July 13.

Reuter's special correspondent in Syria wires:

"The Allied troops have done first class work from top to bottom", declared Lt.-Gen. Lavarack, who commanded the Allied forces in Syria under Gen. Wilson, in an exclusive interview.

IDEAL 'REARGUARD ACTION

Praising the troops for the tenacious manner in which the campaign was waged, he said: "It has been an interesting campaign, but ideal for rearguard action. It has been very much a platoon commanders' war—enemy posts having to be wrinkled out one by one. Small parties fighting the battles, such as that of the Damour river, were up against most difficult country, consisting of rock boulders and hills. Junior officers, many of whom had never been in action before showed themselves masters of initiative.

TRIBUTES TO ALL

It is impossible to praise any one part of the Allied army more than another. The extraordinary work of the higher staff in getting supplies of ammunition and food over long distances and impossible mountain country deserves the greatest praise. We used thousands of rounds of ammunition, particularly for the twenty-five pounders. All this was delivered meticulously to batteries."

HOPES OF ARABS RISE

The Allied occupation of Syria and the decision of the Vichy authorities no longer to wage an unequal struggle against superior forces is calculated to have a profound effect on opinion throughout Arabia, writes Reuter's Near-Eastern expert.

"The Arab's senses are in his eyes," is a saying prevalent throughout the Arab lands and with very good reason. It is of course possible to appeal to an Arab through his hearing—the Germans hoped they had done this trick in Iraq largely through wireless broadcasts—but the Arab can best be persuaded through his sight.

What an Arab hears may be true but what he sees is literally true. He has seen Arabia being made free again by tried friends. His hopes are high. He has seen demonstrations of allied might as distinct from Nazi and Fascist violence; of Allied thoughtfulness and care for civilian populations as distinct from Nazi and Fas[illegible] advance began.

BR. CONSULATE MYSTIFIED

Sumner Welles On "British Safe Conduct" To Axis Diplomats

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.

Officials at the British Consulate General here state that they are mystified by Mr. Sumner Welles' statement yesterday to the effect that Britain had guaranteed safe conduct to Axis consular officials travelling from New York to Lisbon in the steamer "Westpoint" but not to those going home via Japan. It had been stated previously that Britain would respect the diplomatic immunity of Fritz and Wiedamn, Hitler's Aide-de-Camp and former Consul-General in New York, who are due to sail in the liner "Yawata Maru" to-day.

"All I can say" said a Consulate spokesman "is that in normal circumstances we would not protest against the crossing of the Pacific by Consular officials. However Mr. Welles may know more than we do".—Reuter.

Why Dr. Satyapal Took The Step

LAHORE, July 12.

Dr. Satyapal, interviewed, said he had taken this decision independently without informing his friends or his party, in view of the changed international situation and in the interest of internal peace.

He added: "Whatever our differences with the Britishers may be we do not want them to lose the war, in view of the new situation."—United Press.

pecially of the Trans-Jordan Arabs—have played their part in this Allied victory. The contribution given by the famous Arab Legion has yet to make news. All that can be said now is that that was a Herculean role. Amir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan never swerved from his belief in the Allied cause. Even during the height of the Rashid Ali affair, which might have disturbed profoundly Arab opinion, he and his men zealously supported every move to restore the rightful regime in Iraq. "Cease Fire" in Syia means stabilisation throughout Arab lands—and a great setback for Berlin.

NOT SO SMOOTH

As the afternoon proceeded, it was noticeable that the negotiations were being carried on with extreme smoothness. The British military leaders retired from the Council room and strolled up and down the lawn smoking, while Gen. Catroux and Gen. de Verdillac were seen conversing earnestly for more than an hour and a half. Both looked tired, Gen. Catroux particularly had dark-ringed eyes,

FRIENDLY MEETING OF ENEMIES

Towards 4 p.m. I saw the two previous military enemies, Gen. de Verdillac and Lt.-Gen. Laverack, Commander of the Allied forces in Syria under Gen. Wilson, warmly shaking hands and chatting amicably. The entire atmosphere was friendly in the extreme. The two opposition Air Chiefs, Air Commodore Brown and the Vichy General Jeannakeyn, were conversing for a long time, strolling up and down the garden.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE WITHOUT ACRIMONY

LONDON, July 13.

At the conclusion of the initialing of the Armistice Pact, General Wilson broadcasting from the messroom said: "We have just been facing part of a painful but necessary ceremony—painful, because it is always difficult to have to fight a war of this kind whatever its outcome; necessary because of the vital importance, since the defection of our late Ally, of ensuring the safety of the territory she had occupied in Syria and Lebanon. These territories were, until recently, being used by our main enemy to our detriment. Our late Ally saw fit to oppose us in preventing this. That opposition has now come to an end. The negotiations in which we have been engaged should ensure us a buiwark of defence against the Germans and a well placed position from which to deal with him. Throughout these negotiations, because the French and ourselves have fought side by side, not only in the last war but also up to just over a year ago, we have had to mind the feelings of the French army and have done our best to spare their honour without prejudicing our own security. I am glad to say that the whole proceedings were carried out without acrimony and with a will to produce satisfactory terms."

The signature of the armistice with General Dentz and the elimination of Syria as a field of operations means a tremendous strengthening of the Allied war potential in the Middle East. The Allies should be able to hold Syria confident in the added potential of friendly Turkey. German "tourists" in Syria were quick to leave as soon as the Bri-

Non-Stop R.A.F Raids

Industrial Areas And Shipping Yards In Bremen Bombed

LONDON, July 13.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states "flying through heavy thunderstorms, aircraft of the Bomber Command last Saturday night attacked objectives in Bremen and elsewhere in North-West Germany. Many high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in industrial areas and ship-building yards in Bremen and large fires were started. Two of our aircraft are missing."

Non-Stop Raids

R. A. F. raids over German and the occupied territory during the week ending at dawn on July 11 continued on an even wider and heavier scale, both by day and night. Altogether 22 attacks were made on industrial targets. 37 on docks and shipping, 10 on factories and works, six on power stations and 20 on railway targets.

The R.A.F. lost 96 planes from which nine pilots were saved. The Germans lost at least 87 planes—this figure taking no account of probables and damaged planes.

ENEMY RAIDS ON REDUCED SCALE

LONDON, July 13.

Only a very small number of enemy aircraft flew overland and activity over Britain was mainly confined to coastal areas, says an Air Ministry Communique, adding that bombs were dropped at a few points in the south-west and east of England. No damage was caused, and no casualties have been reported.

RAIDS ON REDUCED SCALE

Air activity over the British Isles during the week ending with dawn of July 12 was slightly heavier but still on a very reduced scale.

Altogether 23 German planes were shot down, one on the night of July 5/6. Three on the night of July 6/7, six on the night of July 7/8, one during the day on July 8, five on the night of July 8/9. Four on the night of July 9/10 two on the night of July 10/11, and one during the day on July 11. No British losses are announced.—Reuter.

NAZI BERTHAS GO AT BRITISH CONVOY

LONDON, July 13.

In bright moonlight early today German long-range guns mounted on the French coast opened fire across the Straits of Dover and people living on the Kent coast were awakened by the sound of heavy firing. There were several salvoes, shells from which crashed into the sea at minute intervals. The town shelling warning at Dover was not sounded. The shells are believed to have been aimed at a convoy.—Reuter.

NON-PARTY LEADERS' CONFERENCE AT POONA

Invitations Accepted By Many

NAINITAL, July 13.

A very large number of prominent leaders from all parts of the country have accepted the letters of invitation addressed by Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad to attend the next non-Party Leaders' Conference at Poona on July 26 and 27 under the Presidentship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

Among those who are likely to attend the Conference are: Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir M. Visweswarayya, Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Mr. Srinivasan, Editor of the 'Hindu' Sir N. N. Sarcar, Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Dr. H. C. Mukherjee, Dr Sachidanand Sinha, Hon Mr. V. V. Kalikar, Mr. K. C. Neogi, Sir P. Srivastava, Rani Phool Kumari of Sherkot, Hon. Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, Raja Sahib of Ajodhya, Raja Sahib of Oel, Raja Saheb of Tirwa, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth of Kotra, Rai Bahadur G. P. Jeswal, Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), Sirdar Ujjal Singh, M. L. A. Rai Bahadur Sohanlal, M. L. A., Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Hon Mr. Srinarain Mehta, Mr. Venkatram Sastry, Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, ex-Minister Bombay, Sir Jogender Singh, Hon. Sardar Boota Singh, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna of the N.W.F.P., Mr. Jagannath Agarwal, Mr J. N. Basu, M.L.A., Mr. P. D. Das, Sardar Mohan Singh, Sardar Baldeo Singh, M.L.A., Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, Mr. B. Shivrao, Rai Bahadur, Mukund Lal Puri, Babu Sham Nandan Sahai, of Bihar, Sardar Jogindar Singh Mann, M.L.A., Sardar Ajit Singh, M.L.A. Mr. A. S. N. Moorthy, President of the National Liberal Federation, Orissa, Kunwar Guru Narain, Lala Hari Ram Seth, Raja Sri Ram and others.

Acceptances are being received every day, and it is expected that the conference this time will be more comprehensive comprising a [illegible] those who participated in the last Bombay Conference.

Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad is reaching Bombay on July 20 and will be at Poona on July 22 He will be staying with Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay and with Lady [illegible] at Poona.

Roosevelt's Bid For Sending U. S. Troops Outside Americas

LONDON, July 13.

In the United States, President Roosevelt has called a conference of Congressional leaders to consider legislation for the removal of restrictions on the dispatch of American troops outside the Western Hemisphere.—Reuter.

DEATH BLOW TO FASCISTS

LONDON, July 13.

"The U.S.S.R. and England represent a force that Fascism will soon feel. The joint action of two great peoples will put an end to the infamous crimes of the Hitlerite gang".

The Moscow radio broadcast this to-day as being a typical example of the attitude of Russian workers on hearing of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement.

Meetings for discussion and speeches were held in factories all over the country and the announcement was everywhere received with great enthusiasm.—Reuter.

HITLER NOT INVINCIBLE

LONDON, July 13.

German invincibility is a myth which the Red Army will know how to dispel, M. Averin, the Moscow Radio commentator, declared in a broadcast quoted by Reuter tonight (Sunday).

"Hitler's successes in the present war" he said, "have so far been due to numerical and technical superiority. They do not imply invincibility. Even Frederick the Great was not invincible, while in the last world war Germany suffered a crushing defeat. In the fight against U.S.S.R. Hitler has managed to secure certain advantages, but he has miscalculated his forces. According to the old saying "whom the Gods would destroy they first drive mad"— and Hitler and his henchmen have lost the last vestiges of human reason."—Reuter.

Broadcast On Syria

BOMBAY, Sunday.

All-India Radio Bombay will broadcast tomorrow at 8-45 p.m. a talk by Mr. M. T. Walker, recently British Vice-Consul at Beirut on Syria and the Lebanon, entitled a bird's eye view of Syria and the Lebanon.—Reuter.

DUTCH EAST INDIES WAR EFFORT

LONDON, July 12.

The Netherlands East Indian Government is considering equipping an expeditionary force as part of the East Indies war effort, according to a statement made on the Batavia Radio this afternoon. The announcer added that the extent to which this will be possible must depend on developments in the international situation.

The possibility of exchanging pilots now in the Indies for Dutch pilots with war experience is also being considered. Flying instructors with war experience have already reached the East Indies, while officers have been sent as observers to various fighting zones.—Reuter.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS TO FIGHT SOVIET

MADRID, July 13.

Following Saturday's Cabinet meeting it was announced that Gen. Barron had been appointed Commander of the Military area contiguous to Gibraltar in succession to Gen. Munoz Grande.

As already announced the latter is leading Spanish volunteers against Russia. Two further contingents of volunteers together with commanding officers and staff of "The Blue Division" are leaving Madrid on Sunday evening.—Reuter.

Moscow Values British Raids On Germany

LONDON, July 13.

The Moscow radio last night emphasised the value of Britain's raids in the west.

The announcer pointed out that since the beginning of this month, British airmen have been over the industrial heart of Germany, almost every night. Huge fires were seen night after night in the Ruhr, where 70 per cent. of Germany's metal industry is concentrated.

Neutral correspondents have also pointed out the great material and moral damage, which the British bombers are causing.—Reuter.

Nazis Resume Offensive

BIG CLAIMS MADE BY FUEHRER'S H.Q.

Russian Guerrillas Harass Germans From Behind Battle-Front

LONDON, July 13.

While the Nazis have resumed their offensive against Russia after two days' lull, this (Sunday) morning's Moscow Communique states that despite stubborn fighting no important change has taken place along the fifteen-hundred-mile-long battle front.

'BIG NAZI CLAIM

Big claims are made in a special 'communique' issued by the German High Command from the Fuehrer's headquarters early to-day.

These claims include:

Firstly that German Panzer Divisions are advancing east of Lake Peipus towards Leningrad;

Secondly a 'break through" of Soviet fortifications north of the Pripet marshes;

Thirdly, north-east of the Dneister, German troops "now stand immediately before Kiev"—the chief city of the Ukraine;

Fourthly, in south-east German and Rumanian forces have "thrown the Russians back beyond the River Dneister."

The Soviet Communique refers to fighting in the neighbourhood of Pskov south-east of lake Pilps), Vittbsk, and Novograd-Volinsk (west of Kiev).

The Russians state that their guerrilla detachments operating behind the battle-front are "carrying out incessant attacks on enemy communication lines, destroying munitions and fuel trains, discovering and exterminating whole groups and units of German troops."

German Communique

The German High Command announces from the Fuehrer's headquarters that on July 12th, according to the Bremen radio:—

In a daring assault, the Stalin Line was broken through at all decisive points on the Eastern Front.

German and Rumanian armies advancing from Moldavia have thrown back the enemy to and across the 'River Dneister on a broad front.

From Galicia, German, Slovakian and Hungarian armies are pursuing the retreating enemy. To the north-east of the Dniester, German troops now stand immediately before Kiev.

ADVANCE ON LENINGRAD

To the north of the Pripet marshes, strong fortified points along the Dnieper have been conquered. Thus the centre of the German offensive has been carried forward to more than 125 miles east of Minsk. Vitebsk has been in German hands since July 11.

To the east of Lake Peipus, German tank divisions are advancing on Leningrad.

NO FEAR OF COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

The German Air Force by destroying enemy railway network, has now deprived the enemy of all possibility of starting counter-operations on a larger scale. The supply centres necessary for continuation of operations of German tank army have already been brought forward close to the Stalin Line."

NAZI CLAIM

A German 'communique' of Saturday stated:

"The operations of German and Allied troops on the Eastern Front proceed according to plan."

ATTACK ON STALIN LINE?

The official German News Agency states that German infantry shock troops after marching 355 miles in 16 days launched an attack on Saturday morning on the Stalin Line fortifications in rear of one zone.

ON ESTONIAN-SOVIET FRONTIER

This followed successful penetration yesterday into this zone, which is located by the Agency as in the northern sector of the Eastern Front and may be the Lake Peipus region on the Estonian-Soviet frontier, south of Leningrad. Obstacles, which seemed insuperable, were removed by pioneer troops."

STUBBORN FIGHTING BY RUSSIANS

MOSCOW, July 13.

Following is the text of a 'communique' of the Soviet Information Bureau issued at 22-40 G.M.T.:—

"During July 12 stubborn fighting by our troops against enemy troops took place in the directions Pskov, Vitelesk and Novograd-Volynsk. These encounters brought no important change in the front.

RAIDS ON CONSTANZA, SULINA AND PLOESTI

Our Air Force operated against enemy mechanised units, struck

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 8)

Nazi Panzer Units Held Up

Russian Anti-Tank Devices Hold Defence Line Intact

NEW YORK, July 13.

The admission that the Germans are encountering difficulties in their attack on Russia from Bessarabia is contained in a despatch from the correspondent of the "Popolo d' Italia" who has visited this sector of the Russo-German Front, according to a Rome telegram to the "New York Herald Tribune" today (Sunday).

"The Soviet defence lines in Bessarabia along the rivers Pruth and Dniester are perfect," he says: "Their fortifications have been very well constructed and organised and their armaments are excellent. German Panzer units are often obliged to halt before anti-tank trenches which were built in the most efficient manner. They have had to fire thousands of shells to demolish embankments and fill ditches. Several Soviet regiments remain behind the German and Rumanian lines prolonging the fighting. The Dniester is terribly swollen and has become a formidable ally of the Reds. Often Soviet redoubts, strongholds and trenches seem to be impossible to attack as they spray Germans advancing knee-deep in mud with a hail of bullets.—Reuter.

BEHIND EASTERN BATTLE FRONT

MOSCOW, July 13.

Russians operating behind the eastern battlefront are inflicting heavy losses on Panzer and Infantry units, according to "Pravda."

Among the interesting incidents described by the "Pravda" is a story of how three German tanks became "neutralised" owing to lack of petrol after entering the square of Pnisk. Russian partisans climbed on to the roof of the tanks and put the machines-guns out of action with hammers; then blacksmiths began to dismantle the tanks and the Germans inside surrendered.

A band of a hundded guerillas attacked a German motorised infantry unit in the Bessarabia region and the 'Pravda' states that 150 Germans were killed and the rest dispersed. Other guerilla groups ambushed and destroyed eighteen tanks with bottles of petrol. In one unspecified region, Soviet partisans between July fourth and eighth destroyed or captured seven armoured cars, one tank and one whippet tank.

NAZIS LEARNING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

According to the "Red Star," the organ of the army, German prisoners have revealed that Nazi non-commissioned officers as early as January 1941 were ordered to learn the Russian language quickly. Some prisoners were found in possession of Russian phrase books and requisition form for wheat, cows, and lard inscribed "payment after the war. Refusal will be severely punished".—Reuter.

PUT YOUTHS IN THEIR PROPER PLACE

Mysore Maharaja's Appeal At University Silver Jubilee Celebrations

MYSORE, July 12.

"The problem of educated unemployment has assumed such dimensions in so many countries that it has recently been engaging the attention of the international labour office itself. In India we may compare the universities to a mighty river fed by many tributaries. From time to time attempts are made to check the inflow of ardent youth, by diversion bunds across the tributaries, which turn part of the stream into other courses" observed His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore addressing a special convocation held in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the University of Mysore this morning.

His Highness quoting from a recent address by Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, said if India was to afford some of the things she so urgently needed, including a higher standard of living for the great bulk of the population and a much more widely diffused system of education, she could only hope to find the money by establishing a more scientific ratio between agriculture and industry than obtained at present.

Speaking of the present position of Indian universities, His Highness said that they had now something like 137,000 students in the eighteen universities of India, of whom 4,700 were in Mysore, the great majority of them struggling to find their way into the professions of Government service, medicine, teaching and the law.

In conclusion, His Highness said that they in Mysore had vast resources to develop, they had an ambitious agricultural and industrial policy and programme. What they had to do was to train and direct the growing stream of ardent youth into places where it would yield the greatest results.

MESSAGES GALORE.

Among messages of good wishes in connection with the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Mysore University were those from the vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Madras, Annamalai, Aligarh, Travancore, Bombay, Benares and the Punjab.

Messages were also received from Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Sir M. Viswesvaraiah, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir F. E. James, the Vice-Chancellors of the universities of Cambridge and Liverpool.—A. P.

Mahatma-Azad Correspondence Revelations

Will Halifax Be Sent Again As India's Viceroy?

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

Is there anything big going to happen concerning the political situation in India? This speculation is made in certain political circles here. I learn from a well-informed source that recently certain correspondence has passed between Gandhiji and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Congress President in jail regarding the political situation.

Great secrecy surrounds his correspondence and it is not possible to throw light on it.

WILL CONGRESS GO BACK TO POONA?

The likelihood of Congress going back to its Poona Resolution is being canvassed in some quarters, if the British Government concedes Congress demands.

Under these circumstances it cannot be said with certainty whether certain elements will succeed in switching back Congress policy to Poona. Anyhow the atmosphere is charged with rumour regarding certain impending changes designed to win back Congress co-operation in war effort and to dissolve the present deadlock.

In this connection it is said Lord Halifax, who is returning to England might be sent back to India as Viceroy. Lord Halifax knows Gandhiji and India thoroughly and it is believed that his Viceroyalty will pave the way for a settlement with the Congress.

BRITAIN STILL HITLER'S OBJECTIVE

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Attlee in a speech at a meeting declared that Hitler's main objective is Britain. Russia is only a preliminary, and at any moment, anything might happen to call out the best efforts of men and women standing guard in Great Britain.—Reuter.

SRINAGAR: To ensure the supply of rice, the staple food of the people of Kashmir, the Government has sanctioned the purchase of 10,66,800 maunds of "Shali" by the Food Control Department. "Shali" will be stored by the Food Control Department and the supply will be regulated by ration tickets as at present.

CHURCHILL'S BROADCAST

LONDON, July 13.

It is officially announced that a speech by Mr. Churchill at a public luncheon tomorrow (Monday) will be broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service. The speech is expected to begin between 11-55 and 12-10 (G.M.T.)—Reuter.

French National Day Greetings

LONDON, July 13.

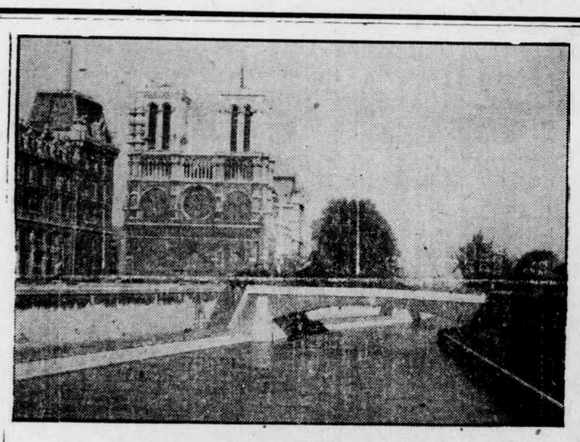
Messages expressing devotion to France, faith in her greatness and the certainty of her liberation have been sent to the Independent French newspaper "France" by a number of distinguished representatives of allied nations on the occasion of French National Day (July 14). Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, wrote: "Our hearts are with the people of France in the cruel sufferings which they are enduring under the yoke of a brutal and barbarous invader and we do not forget their sons, husbands or fathers who are still languishing in German prisoners of war camps. An anniversary will soon come when uniforms of the German army and the Gestapo will have disappeared from the French soil and the Champs Elysees will once more echo with the measured tread of the gallant fighting forces of France, restored to independence and greatness.

A message from General De Gaulle stated, "To-day, as a year ago, we recognise only one foe. We shall recognise him in any disguise. We shall fight him with every weapon. We shall only consider that we have accomplished our task when he has been finally beaten."

General Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland and Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army, in his message expressed unshakable faith in the French nation and its future.

President Benes, on behalf of Free Czechoslovakia, congratulated the French on their national tradition and expressed the hope that France, after having found her soul again and contributed to common victory, would also find a place worthy of her among free nations.

Similar sentiments were expressed by M. Pierlot, Prime Minister of Belgium, Professor Gerbrandy, Netherlands Prime Minister, and the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.



"Notre Dame"

Tour Eiffel.

Fete Nationale '41

By "Sorboniste"

It is a dark Seine that divides gloomy Paris this 14th day of July, 1941. It was Wordsworth who, over a century ago, acclaimed "Venice, the eldest child of liberty"; France, however, three times revolted in one hundred years and the third time, in 1870, won her famous *Republique Francaise*. A decade ago, from the Place de la Concorde to the Gare de Lyons myriads of coloured lights twinkled in the Seine. The great door of the Sorbonne was closed; the Hotel de ville was closed, but every cafe, every bistro was decorated and "gai". The flag of France fluttered to the orchestras playing all through the night. From Montmartre to Montparnasse there was a sound of revelry by night; from the Place de la Republique to Champs Elysees, along the great boulevards, here and there, everywhere, people danced; for, the 14th of July was a proud anniversary for every child of France, on this day in 1789 the Bastille had fallen and they had gained their independence.

* * * *

Robespierre and Rousseau are gone, and Rouget de Lisle left behind him an immortal and stirring song of liberty. But on this 14th of July, 1941, the Gestapo marches, perhaps, where gaily dressed couples danced. There is no flame in the Arc de Triomphe, too, perhaps, nor does the Garde Republicane march past the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Does the Eiffel Tower show a single light? Certainly not the well-known letters CITROEN! The Seine reflects no more its swan, the sign of the "moteur flottant." From this thousand-foot mast is broadcast, probably, the might of Nazi supremacy close to where the eagle, Napoleon, lies buried. Where flew his country's flag over the vast dome of his imposing mausoleum, does the ensign of the Nazi eagle (or shall I say vulture) fly to-day? Where glasses of champagne clinked to "vive la Republique" the Gestapo, perhaps, drinks to "heil Hitler"—or may be to Vichy. That France is gone of Racine, Voltaire, and Rousseau; of Dumas and Hugo, of Descartes and Bergson, the France of Lavoisier and Curie.

'Un demi blonde'—and the garcon fills the glass of beer.

* * * *

The last 14th of July that I knew was all colourful and vivacious. But when this war is over, will it be so again? It will take no less than ten years for France to resuscitate! Then I may not be there. And so, to toast the motto of the arms of Paris, "Floats but Never Sinks," I shall drink this glass of wine and say: "To the Republique Francaise." But do not ask me when, for I will answer with old Khayyam: "leave this word of care," and like him I will say: "He knows it all He knows, He knows."

And yet, somewhere, perhaps, in a quiet little village of Unoccupied France, in the throes of famine, under a dim light there is a tragic smile on the face of the mother who looks at her dear sons, a smile so full of knowledge, so full of solitude, of experience, of the thought of oppression and of impending hunger; a smile that in its youth was so expressive of freedom and happiness—a smile in which a shade of optimism still lurks.

India Summer School

Sir George Schuster Opens It At Oxford

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, July 12.

At Oxford, the India Summer School begins a week's session today. Sir George Schuster will open the school.

It is aimed to give a true picture of Indian problems, putting political affairs in their social economic and cultural settings; to expedite the solving of Indian problems; and to further unity in Indian and British youths in building a new world.

The programme is built around: (i) How can Indians and the British people mix better both here and in India; (ii) What are and what should be the economic relations between the two countries; (iii) How can these countries be better introduced to each other's cultural productions and ideas; and (iv) How can India and Britain best work together politically.

The list of speakers is impressive, containing names like Mr John Coatman, Mr. A. Lall, the Deputy High Commissioner for India, Sir Drummond Shiels, Mr Stanley Rice, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr Edmund Blunden, Professor Coupland, and Sir Henry Lawrence.

One most important name in Oxford not seen in the programme is Professor Edward Thomson, a close friend of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a noted authority on India.

Import Licences For U. S. Steel

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A "communique" issued by the Supply Department (D.G.M.P.) states that the option, hitherto exercised by the public, to place orders for steel on the United States of America has been withdrawn at the request of the Government of the United States Accordingly, the Steel Controller will not issue import licences for such orders placed after July 15. 1941.

Any individual firm deciding to import steel from America should make an application to the Deputy Steel Controller, Calcutta, clearly stating its requirements and also full justification for these requirements. — United Press.

CALL TO SIND CONGRESSMEN

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 13.

Under the instructions of the All-India Congress Committee the Sind Provincial Congress Committee has issued a circular directing all Congress members to resign from such municipality as directly or indirectly helped the Government in war fund or war activities.

In pursuance of this circular, six Congress members who filed nomination papers for the general election to the Hyderabad Municipality scheduled to be held on July 16 under the Joint Electorate System withdrew their nomination papers.—A. P.

Plea For Release Of Khaksars

PESHAWAR, July 12.

All Khaksars of the Frontier Province, who were convicted during the last agitation after the organisation was declared illegal, were brought to the Peshawar Central Jail from district jails.

An appeal was made to the Government by Mian Ahmed Shah, Khaksar leader of the Province, to release all the convicted Khaksars and it is understood the question of their release is receiving serious consideration of the Government —United Press.

British Students For India's Independence

NEW DELHI, July 12.

The 21st conference of the British University Labour Federation (University Section of the British Labour Party) held recently has sent the following message to Mr. M. Faruqi, General Secretary of the All India Students' Federation:—

"We socialist students of Great Britain send our warmest fraternal greetings to students of India and their fighting organisation—the All India Students' Federation. We shall continue to give increasing support for complete independence from British imperialism and shall rally further support of it from the Labour and progressive movement in this country.

Realising that war has rendered our interest even more closer we pledge ourselves to develop in every way possible the solidarity and co-operation between the students of our two countries. —A. P.

CURFEW IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, July 12.

Precautionary measures to maintain peace in the city were taken by the authorities following the murder this afternoon of Fauja, a notorious bad character of the city.

Mr. A. MacDonald, District Magistrate, has promulgated an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code banning all processions and meetings, the carrying of arms in the city and directing that anyone committing assault, arson or loot is liable to be shot dead. He has promulgated Curfew Order prohibiting people not to move out between 8-30 p. m. to 5 a. m.

Police pickets have been placed on duty throughout the city guarding various localities while Magistrates are on duty at the City Kotwali.

Enquiries show that Fauja was returning from a suspected gaming house in Moghal Bazar when he was stabbed. Seriously wounded, he dropped down dead in Karmo Deorhi. Police reached the spot immediately and took some persons in custody.

After the occurrence the shops in Karmo Deorhi and other business quarters were closed.

It is learned that the alleged assailant has been arrested.—A. P.

HIDAYATULLAH CONDEMNS PAKISTAN

KARACHI, July 12.

The greatest lesson of this war is that federation is the only means of saving the sovereignty of small nations and this principle applies to India with redoubled force. India must, therefore, remain united instead of attempting to divide itself into two, observed Sir Ghulam Husain Hidyatullah, Home Minister, addressing a public meeting last night.

Referring to the two nation theory Sir Ghulam Hussain said that if things were allowed to develop, he was afraid that there might be a five nation theory to-morrow. The Home Minister, therefore, urged on every Indian of whatever caste or creed to combat this move realising that India was the motherland of Hindus and Muslims alike and work for one nation.—A. P.

"NOT FIGHTING FOR OURSELVES ALONE"

"We are fighting by ourselves alone, but we are not fighting for ourselves alone.

"It is only in times like these that nations can preserve their freedom and thus only can they uphold the cause entrusted to their care. But all depends now upon the whole life and strength of the British race in every part of the world, and all of our associated peoples and all our well-wishers in every land doing their utmost, night and day, giving all, daring all, enduring all to the utmost, to the end. This is no war of chieftains, of princes, of dynasties or national ambitions, it is a war of people and of causes."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, July 14, 1940.

What "Khadi Jagat" Stands For

WARDHAGUNJ, July 11.

Mr. Mahadev Desai has issued the following statement:—

"The All-India Spinners' Association will issue from Wardha in Hindustani a monthly magazine to be called "Khadi Jagat" (World of Khadi).

A number of monthlies and weeklies are being issued at present by the various branches but as it is found that this means unnecessary expenditure and energy dissipation, the A. I. S. A., proposes to issue this monthly instead. It will deal exclusively with Khadi economics in terms of Indian villages and technique of Khadi manufacture in all its aspects, beginning with cotton-growing to the final cloth production.

As the whole Khadi movement is Mahatma Gandhi's own conception and he is the All-India Spinners' Association's head, it is likely that he will contribute an article every month on some Khadi aspect and he has promised to do so.—A. P.

Khudai Khidmatgars For Constructive Work

WARDHAGANJ, July 13.

It is learnt that fifty Khudai Khidmatgars have been selected by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for carrying on the Congress constructive programme in the North-West Frontier Province.—A. P.

Nazi Raids On Britain

LONDON, July 12.

"A few enemy aircraft have flown near British coasts this afternoon" states a Communique issued by the Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security tonight.

"One which came inland dropped bombs at a place in the west of England. A small number of people were injured and some damage was caused."—Reuter.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, That's All Right If Jeff Doe sn't Stick the Gum on the Head of the Bed By BUD FISHER

HOT DOGS! WE GOT TWENTY BUCKS!
WE CAN GET A SWELL ROOM AND LIVE IN CLASS - FOR AWHILE!
3-20
WE DON'T ALLOW ANY NOISE! ARE YOU SURE YOU ARE QUIET?
OH, YES MAM, VERY QUIET!
DO YOU SING IN THE MORNING?
NO, BUT JEFF GARGLES!
WELL, I SUPPOSE I COULD CRAWL INTO THE MEDICINE CABINET WHEN I DO!
DO YOU PLAY ANY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT NIGHT?
NOPE!
WELL, THAT LETS ME OUT!
I CHEW GUM IN BED!

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- BRANCHES -
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Santosh Memorial Trophy

Bombay's Great Victory

MYSORE VANQUISHED BY FOUR GOALS TO ONE

The first Inter-Provincial Football match to be played in Bombay was staged at the Cooperage on Sunday when the contestants were Mysore the conquerors of Madras and Bombay. The weather conditions being ideal an immense crowd turned to witness the engagement. Contrary to expectations, Bombay recorded a very comfortable victory, eliminating the visitors by the substantial margin of four goals to one. Bombay will now play in the Inter-Zone semi-final at Calcutta on July 23.

EDDEN'S MISTAKE.

It was an exceedingly fast game in which Bombay had the lion's share of the attack. They took a little time to settle down and work up a sound combination. This gave the visiting forwards an opportunity to forge ahead. The goal they scored through Nanjunda, their outside right, was however a present to them. Had Edden, the Bombay custodian, not rushed out of his position a little too early, this point might never have been registered for them.

KADIRVELU'S SUPER GOAL KEEPING.

Thereafter Bombay rose to the occasion and virtually swarmed round the Mysore goal. Shot after shot was levelled against their citadel at short intervals but they were either cleared away or missed the mark narrowly. Kadirvelu, the Mysore goalkeeper, played a superb game. Some of his saves were indeed marvellous. Bombay however kept on pressing and just before the Interval Langton brought off the equaliser. In the meanwhile the Mysore forwards engineered several raids but their moves were spoilt by one or the other of them lying offside.

BOMBAY'S SENSATIONAL LEAD.

Crossing over on level terms, Bombay registered a sensational goal within thirty seconds of the restart. A beautiful passing bout between Hill and Langton, the latter having taken up the position of centre-forward and sent Rashad to the left wing, culminated in the former scoring the second goal for Bombay. Thereafter Bombay never looked back. They went on pestering the opposite fortress continuously. It was only the magnificent goalkeeping of Kadirvelu which prevented the rise of the tally. Alexander, the Bombay pivot, was the weak spot in the combination. It was due to his inability to tackle the opposing forwards properly, they made use of every opening left by him. Clever and resourceful interventions by James and Thompson saved Bombay from many a tight corner.

COMFORTABLE VICTORY.

Midway through the second moiety, Bhimrao collaring a neat pass broke away to notch a fine goal which placed Bombay in quite a safe position. Still they never gave up trying. Before the final whistle blew they increased the score to four—a fine pass by Rashad Langton shoved into the net. Thus Bombay won by the substantial margin of four goals to one.

RESULT.

Bombay ..... 4 goals.
Mysore ..... 1 goal.

TEAMS.

Bombay: Edden (Bombay Gymkhana), Captain; James (Welch Regt.) and Thompson (H.V.M.); Raja (B.E.S.T.) Alexander (Y. M. C. A.) and Telang (B.E.S.T.); Bhimrao (Y.M.C.A.), Rashad (Muslim), Hill (Welch Regt.), Butchi (B.E.S.T.), and Langton (Wlch Regt.)

Mysore: Kadirvelu, Atkinson, and Habeeb; Sheriff, Khader and Chinnaswamy; Nanjunda, Laxminarayan (Captain), Swaminathan, Murugesh and Rahmat.

Referee: H. C Swallow.

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BOMBAY

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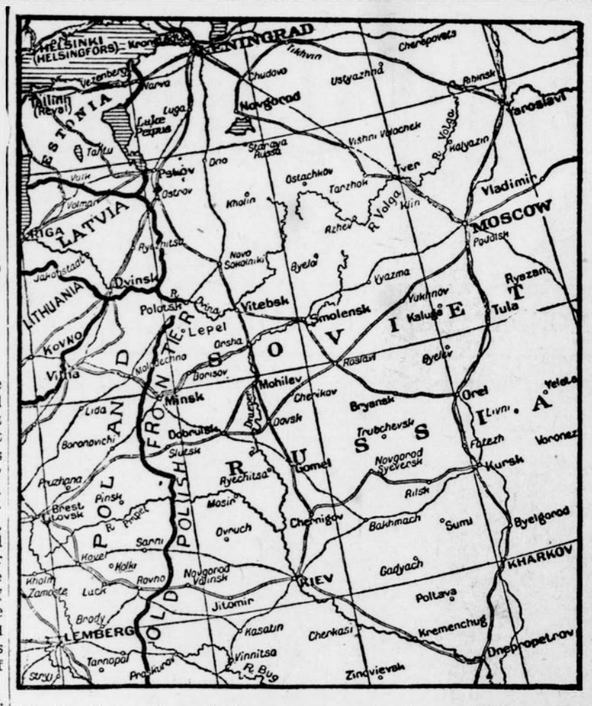

Nazis claim that their troops are in front of Kiev, the capital of White Ukraine.

Soviet Air Raid On Nazi Lines

(Coninued from Page 7.)

blows at his Air Force, on aerodromes, covered the operations of our troops, bombed the harbour works and transports at Constanza and Sulina and oil wells of Ploesti (in Rumania).

According to incomplete data 102 German aircraft were destroyed during the day.

ON FRIDAY

MOSCOW:—A Russian Army 'communique' issued from the Soviet Information Bureau on Saturday morning says:

During the night of July 11, there was no substantial change in the position of our troops at the front. Our air force continues to inflict crushing blows upon enemy tank formations and their mechanised and motorised units.

RAID ON PLOESTI

Our Air Force also raided enemy aerodromes and bombed oil fields at Ploesti in Rumania.

During July 11 our Air Force destroyed 65 German planes. We lost 19 planes.

Moscow Prepares Against Parachutists

MOSCOW, July 13.

During the curfew from midnight to 4 a.m. in Moscow only holders of night circulation permits are allowed on the streets and even these people will find themselves challenged as much as a dozen times in an hour by sentries, including civilian authorised suspect-hunters, who are stationed in every street. Parachutists and other German agents are thus confronted with the highest organised Soviet vigilance defence, which is thoroughly organised in depth, particularly in areas, which are threatened by the Nazis, such as White Russia.

NAZI AIRMEN FRIGHTENED

According to the "Pravda's" special correspondent German airmen, who have been brought down and captured admit being frightened and are amazed to find that hundreds of thousands of men and women in these areas are building fortifications along the edges of woods, ravines and river banks.

Some of the best foreign military observers are favourably impressed by the smooth functioning of railway and army transport. Generally there is no sign of any breakdown in what many foreigners often believed to be the weakest point in the Red Army organisation.—Reuter

Moscow Talks With U. S. Ambassador

MOSCOW, July 13.

The Foreign Commissariat has been holding frequent consultations with Mr. Laurence Steinhardt, American Ambassador, but no details have yet been published of these conversations.—Reuter.

'Red' Army Will 'Beat A Wedge With A Wedge'

LONDON, July 12.

"Already the Germans have begun to understand and unwillingly confess that their plan of a 'blitzkrieg' and triumphal march into Soviet Russia has failed," says the "Red Star", the organ of the Soviet Army, which says that the greatest world powers, the British Empire and the United States, are on a common front in the fight against the ferocious enemy of the whole of humanity.

"Now the whole world may know that soldiers and officers of our army do not show demoralisation or hesitation before the famous German wedges and pincers," says the paper.

"Soviet warriors with their resourcefulness and the inherent ability of our people apply skillfully and rapidly on the battlefield the old popular saying 'Beat a weoge with a wedge'".—Reuter.

Nazi Propaganda Mystifies Germans

ZURICH, July 12.

How German tanks and infantry were driven out of the key town of Ragatchev at the junction of the Dnieper and the Drut river, south-west of Smolensk is told in a report that reached Switzerland. Ragatchev is some miles east of Bobruisk, through which the Germans last week launched the southern arm of their pincer drive on Smolensk. The Nazis, says the report, failed to get across the Dnieper not only owing to the timely blowing up of the bridge by the Russians but also owing to the "robust fighting spirit of Soviet soldiers". The Germans penetrated Ragatchev but had to evacuate under fire from massed Soviet artillery.

This is typical of the reports from Nazi propaganda company—as war correspondents with German army are called—but even these are becoming more and more infrequent in the Nazi press. The "Basler Nachrichten" Berlin correspondent says to-day that the secrecy surrounding all events on the eastern front is now "even more striking than it was at the start of the campaign". Though long term hopes are still high in Germany the German people have given up all expectations of early success announcements.—Reuter.

SAD END OF SIX SOLDIERS

LONDON, July 13.

An inquest was held in Northern Ireland on Saturday on six soldiers, who were drowned, when they entered the water from a motorboat with rifles and army boots, for what was described as swimming exercises.

Sixteen officers and men were aboard and the men started to swing for the shore—thirty to forty yards away when an inspecting General arrived. Two after swimming ten yards, got into difficulties and sank, despite the efforts of the life-saving men. Four others also disappeared. The seventh was saved by artificial respiration. Water was about ten feet deep, where they left the boat. There was no current running. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.—Reuter.

Police Medals To Punjab Officer And Constables

LAHORE, July 12.

In recognition of the gallantry displayed in capturing a dangerous dacoity in Hissar district, who was wanted in connection with several murders and dacoities, Choudhri Ram Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Punjab Police, has been awarded the King's Police Medal, while two head constables, namely Abrar Ahmad and Rttan Parkash, who assisted in the capture, have each been awarded the Indian Police Medal.

American Golf Championship

DENVER (Colorado), July 13.

Eyron Nelson, the present American Golfers' Association Champion beat G. Sarazen, three times winner of the title, by two and one in the semi-final of the Professional Golfers' Association Championship.—Reuter.

Calcutta Football

The following are the results of matches played in the first division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

East Bengal 7, Dalhousie 0.
Mohamedan Sporting 0, Aryans 0.
Mohan Bagan 1, Customs 1.
Police 3, North Stafford 0.—A.P.

NEWBURY, July 12.

Ridden by the 17 years old apprentice Burrows, Lord Portal's six-year-old "Longriffan," nine stone four pounds, carrying eight pounds extra, won the Newbury Summer Cup by a length from Miss Dorothy Paget's "Anarchist," eight stone eleven pounds, with Mr. Bendir's "Pearl Rock", carrying an extra six pounds for its recent win, was the favourite at seven to two. "Longriffan" whose positions in the last four races were first, second, first, first, was four to one and "Anarchist", six to one. Lord Portal holds an important Government post but he was able to snatch time to visit Newbury, this being the first time he had seen his horse run.—Reuter.

Madras Hockey

MADRAS, July 12.

The Khalsa College Hockey team from Amritsar gave another brilliant display this evening in the M.C.C. Hockey Tournament when they defeated the Muslim United Club, Madras by two goals to nil.

The visitors now enter the semi-final round of the tournament.—A. P.

Inter-Provincial Football Match

NEW DELHI, July 13.

In the Inter-Provincial football match, Delhi defeated Punjab by three goals to two this evening.

Yesterday Delhi defeated Rajputana by five goals to one.—A. P.

South Africa Warns Berlin

Internment Of Women Nationals Will Call For Retaliation

PRETORIA, July 12.

As South African women have been interned in Germany, the Union Government has warned German Government that it reserves the right to vary its policy of not interning women. The Union Government has steadfastly set its face against the detention of women in internment camps. It is known, however, that at least two South African women have been interned recently in Germany with a number of British women.—Reuter.

Irish M. P. In Brighton Jail

LONDON, July 12.

Mr. Chair Healy, the 63-year-old member of Northern Ireland Parliament, who was arrested yesterday in Northern Ireland, under a detention order of the Home Secretary under the Defence Regulations was brought to London on Saturday, accompanied by two detectives and driven to Brighton Prison.

Mr. Healy was interned by Northern Ireland Government from May, 1922, until February, 1924, without charge and was released when the matter was raised in the House of Commons.

He is a leader of the Anti-Partition Movement and opposed conscription for Northern Ireland when it was considered recently.—Reuter.

VICHY SHIPS IN TURKISH WATERS

VICHY, July 13.

Representations to the Turkish Government concerning the eleven French ships, which have taken refuge at Alexandretta have been made by M. Outrey, Vichy "Charge d' Affaires" in Ankara, says the Vichy News Agencp.

It is stated in Vichy that the patrol vessel "Elan", the auxiliary tanker "Adour" and three small mine-sweepers are the only ships which can be termed warships, and that the others are tugs or freighters.

The number of French sailors interned is believed to be about 200. Conversations are also taking place, adds the Agency with the Turkish Authorities regarding the men interned from the Vichy Military Transport "Didier" sunk by the R.A.F. off Turkish waters.—Reuter.

FRENCH PEOPLE WAITING FOR PEACE

ZURICH, July 13.

A picture of the life in France today is given in the paper "Berner Tagblatt" which stresses the difficulties confronting the masses and their apathy towards news of current happenings. "Even with the Syrian war about 80 per cent. are indifferent," says the paper, adding, "They wish to hear nothing and they are obstinately waiting for peace, hoping to return to the good old times."

The chief victims of the Vichy regime are those with fixed incomes. It is also feared that the communists, who still abound despite many arrests, will continue to stir up passive and active resistance. As regards food, fear of starvation is just overcome by assuring sufficient supplies of bread, vegetables, fruit and wine. Prices are high and in restaurants expensive dishes are served only for the wealthy.—Reuter.

Bucharest-Jassy Traffic Breaks Down

LONDON, July 11.

The "Times" Special Correspondent on the German frontier cabled on July 9:—

The derailment of two military trains between Bucharest and Jassy which has paralysed all traffic between the two cities is attributed to sabotage by Soviet parachutists who made good their escape.—Reuter

New Rule For Foreigners

SIMLA, July 11.

An amendment to the Foreigners orler of 1939 published in the Gazette of India on July 12 enjoins a registered foreigner intending to leave the district in which he is residing, to give 24 hours notice to the Registration Officer of the District stating full particulars of his journey. Provision is made for relaxation of the order in certain circumstances.—A. P.

"Muslim League Week"

LUCKNOW, July 12.

Under instructions from the All India Muslim League the U. P. Provincial Muslim League has directed its branches to celebrate the "League Week" from July 20 to 27.—A. P.

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Two Military Crosses To I. M. S. Men

Details of the awards of the Military Cross to Capt. Hardit Singh Ahluwalia, I.M.S., and Capt. M. C. L. Smith I.M.S., show that at great personal risk and in conditions imposing considerable physical effort over a prolonged period, capt. Hardit Singh Ahluwalia organised the evacuation of the wounded with outstanding skill and efficiency during the fighting at Keren between March 15 and March 27.

Capt. Hardit Singh was in command of an advance dressing station behind an infantry brigade and the line of evacuation lay along a track winding down a precipitous hillside and under close artillery and mortar fire He was indefatigable and constantly up and down the hill encouraging the stretcher-bearers. His complete disregard of fire and devotion to duty helped greatly to facilitate the evacuation of the wounded, thus saving a number of lives.

During the battle of Keren from March 15 to March 29, Capt. M. C. L. Smith while on duty at Kilo 98, established contact with Regimental Aid Posts and worked hard and untiringly in complete disregard of heavy shell fire to evacuate British, Indian and enemy wounded lying out from the attacks on "Pinnacle" "Pimple" and Fort Dologorodoc.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941

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Darlan At His Old Game Again

Free French Expose Move For Alliance Pact With Nazis

The following cable has been received from London: In the "Daily Herald" Victor Schiff, its former Paris correspondent, writes on July 9:—

Admiral Darlan is negotiating in Paris a treaty of Alliance with Germany.

FREE FRENCH EXPOSE IT

This was disclosed on the London wireless of the Free French.

The spokesman said that he did not fear any denial as his information was "direct from unimpeachable sources in Vichy."

The Nazi plan is:—The recognition of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany. The indefinite occupation by Germany of several French naval bases on the Channel. French Colonies to be jointly exploited under German leadership, although remaining nominally French. "Common European interests" overseas to be protected by the French Fleet.

French industry to come under German leadership as an integral part of the new European economics. France would be given as compensation for her losses territory in the Walloon part of Belgium, and have the right to remain neutral in the Anglo-German war.

IT WON'T BE NEUTRALITY

But the Free French spokesman pointed out that the part to be played by the French Fleet must drive France into active war with Britain.

I understand that these staggering terms are still causing some resistance at Vichy.

FRENCH CABINET MEETS

VICHY, July 12.

The French Cabinet met on Saturday night under Marshal Petain.

A 'communique' issued later states "Current affairs were discussed."

Frenchmen Deprived Of Nationality

VICHY, July 12.

Gen. Catroux, the Free French leader in the Middle East, and many other well-known Frenchmen have been deprived of their French nationality and denied the right to war, the Legion of Honour or other French decorations, according to a decree in to-day's official journal. Others named in this decree are Alexis Leger, former Secretary-General at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Edouard and Robert de Rothschild, Henri de Kerillis former Deputy and one-time editor of the newspaper "Epoque" and Andre Geraud, better known as "Pertinax", the well-known commentator.—Reuter.

Greek Ships Hoist Union Jack

ISTANBUL, July 12.

Four Greek cargo ships, which took refuge here when Germany intervened in the war on Greece, have hoisted the Union Jack following their purchase by a British firm of ship-owners.

The captains and crews had refused to return to Greece, declaring that they would never submit to the "puppet" Government of Gen. Tsolakoglu, the Greek Quisling. Two of the freighters are of 5,000 tons each and the other two are of 4,000 tons each.—Reuter.

DECLARE WAR NOW

"Washington Post's" Call To Roosevelt

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 12.

The newspaper "Washington Post" strongly exhorts President Roosevelt to declare war now as the Syrian situation is becoming complicated with the Vichy Government's rejection of Britain's armistice terms.

Gen. Dentz, the Vichy High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, is given a free hand which may mean perhaps the signing of a peace independently of Vichy's consent or interference.

Maisky Meets Duff Cooper

LONDON, July 12.

The Russian Ambassador, M. Maisky, visited the Minister for Information, Mr. Duff Cooper, at the Ministry this morning.

It is stated that the visit was in pursuance of many contacts which M. Maisky has had with the British Government since there has been close co-operation between Britain and Russia.—Reuter.

Nazi-Soviet Diplomats' Exchange

ANKARA, July 12.

The exchange of Soviet diplomats from Axis territory and Axis diplomats from U.S.S.R. is to take place to-morrow.

The respective missions are at present in Turkey.—Reuter.

Ecuador-Peru Dispute

New Frontier Incident On River Tigre Alleged

LIMA, July 12.

An account of alleged new incidents in the Iquitos zone of the Peru-Ecuador frontier is contained in a Communique issued by the Peruvian Foreign Office.

Ecuadorian forces, it is stated appeared on the river Tigre on Thursday and attacked Paquisha post. They were repulsed Ecuadorian forces also appeared on the Pastaza river making hostile demonstrations and firing machine-guns in front of a Peruvian garrison and then withdrawing.—Reuter.

Ecudor Accepts Mediation

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, July 12.

Ecuador has accepted the offer of mediation by Brazil and the Argentine in the difficulties which had arisen between Peru and Ecuador.—Reuter.

No Occupation Of Azores Or Cape Verde

NEW YORK, July 13.

The United States has given Portugal assurances that she will not move into the Azores or Cape Verde Islands, announced the Portuguese Minister to interviewers.

He added: "We have got full confidence in the United States and that is what counts."

He added: "We are taking all precautions. Any attempt from any quarter to invade the Azores will meet Portuguese opposition. We would repel anybody, but we definitely hope and trust that nothing of that sort will happen."

Asked specifically whether the United States had assured Portugal that the Azores and Cape Verde Islands would not be occupied, he answered "of course."—

U. S TAKES OVER MORE DANISH SHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The Maritime Commission announced that they have taken over sixteen more Danish cargo ships laid up in United States ports, making thirty-one Danish ships now acquired under the Ship Requisition Act.

The Commission had previously taken over one Italian vessel while President Roosevelt had also ordered the use of fifteen other Italian ships and one German, which had been forfeited under the Espionage Act of 1917.

All these ships were among some eighty idle foreign vessels in United States ports.—Reuter.

U. S. Observers To Study Civilian Defence

NEW YORK, July 12.

American observers for the office of Civilian Defence are leaving for London by the Clipper.

The party includes Doctor Huntington Williams, the Health Commissioner for Baltimore, and Capt. Donald Leonard of Michigan Police, who will tour various populated areas of Britain and study the maintenance of Municipal services during the raids.—Reuter.

Nearly 40 years' old and well over 6 ft. in height, Rass Garussa, famous Abyssinian chief, possesses not only the appearance but also the record of a great leader.

Of military age, Garussa's army includes soldiers of every age from seven to seventy.

Abyssinia's patriot force, five thousand strong, under leadership of Ras Garussa marches against Italians.

Ras Garussa crosses the river Omo at the head of his army, riding a white horse and wearing a green captured Italian uniform with impressive nonchalance.

HALIFAX FOR CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to America, accompanied by Lady Halifax is visiting California next Tuesday to inspect aircraft factories and visit British war relief centres.

Lord Halifax is expected to make a few speeches and return to Washington on July 23.—Reuter.

WALCHAND REPLIES TO GOVT.'S STAND

Indian Automobile Factory Had Favourable American Terms And Would Have Stood On Its Legs In Three To Five Years

BOMBAY, July 12.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, promoter of the proposed automobile factory, in a statement to the Press says that the promoters agreement with the American Corporation was very advantageous to India.

In his opinion the agreement had secured for India reasonable terms from a foreign manufacturer to enable India to build up motor industry in this country. For one thing definite, there would not be any kind of non-Indian financial interest in the concern, or participation in the management.

ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

Under the terms, the advice, cooperation, inspection, technical knowledge, the results of researches and inventions on which American concerns spend annually millions of dollars, the needed technical foreign personnel, would all be available to the industry at every stage to enable it progressively to manufacture an Indian-made car as early as possible.

In the first place, help had been assured in the manufacture of parts and components in such a manner that imports would progressively be eliminated and replaced by Indian-made parts. Secondly, the requisite machinery to manufacture the component parts would be made available to India under the agreement.

He visualised that, with the cooperation of the American company under the terms of the agreement, India would be in a position to stand on her own legs in a period of three to five years in the production of motor cars.

Mr. Walchand asked public to beware of propaganda carried on by vested interests with a view to preventing the consummation of the Indian motor industry scheme.

REPLY TO GOVT.

Referring to Government of India's contention that the proposed factory would divert skilled personnel and machine tools away from war effort and also their inability to spare dollars, Mr. Walchand Hirachand stated that all he wanted was only three to four million dollars and a dozen skilled American engineers. The Imperial Government had been spending nearly sixty million dollars a day and what he required was very small amount when compared to this. Furthermore dollars spent upon the Indian Motor Factory would enable the Government of India to save a good many dollars in the immediate future, when India began to manufacture her own cars.

An Indian Automobile Factory was the surest method of saving a good amount of dollars now spent upon American-made cars and trucks. It was the surest method of securing adequate supplies for the Defence of India in these days of American restriction of production of automobile products.

Mr. Walchand hoped that Government of India would now revise their view and treat this as a war industry.—A. P.

COMMERCE MEMBER OPTIMISTIC

Hopes Of Admiralty Orders For Vizag Ship-building Yard

MADRAS, July 12.

The view that the import problem was very complicated and could not be dealt with by small compact committees, was expressed by the Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, in the course of his discussion with the members of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce last evening.

The Commerce Member said that the Government would consider the question of adding to the Export Council of certain members to represent import interests.

Regarding dye-stuffs he stated that a revision of policy was being considered with a view to ensuring reasonably adequate supplies and fair prices.

NEWSPRINT.

As regards newsprint, the Commerce Member said that he had noted the difficulties pointed out by the Chamber and promised to look into the matter. He also agreed to examine the question why the Indian Trade Commissioner abroad should not issue certificates of shipment to India instead of His Majesty's Consuls.

The Commerce Member also informed the Chamber that he was contemplating an amendment to the Indian Company Act to amend certain sections.

GOVT. AND SHIP-BUILDING.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar also referred to the ship-building yard at Vizagapatam and the assistance that the Government had extended to it. The Government of India, he said, were doing their best for the enterprise. They made arrangements for securing the site for the company, necessary priorities for import of materials had been promised and allocations of materials available in India and a substantial part of the quota of materials from outside had also been arranged for.

He added that there was every hope that the Admiralty would place orders for ships built in this yard, if they could be turned out within the next two years.—A. P.

U. S. TO USE ITALIAN & GERMAN CAPTURED SHIPS

Britain Waives Belligerent Rights

WASHINGTON, July 12.

The British Government has announced that it has waived its belligerent rights concerning Italian and German ships seized by the United States.

The announcement which was made by the embassy will enable the United States to operate the 28 Italian and two German vessels which the Maritime Commission is already repairing and reconditioning to be used in place of United States ships which have been turned over to Britain, and to make up for some of Britain's losses.

The waiving results from a series of conferences between M. Sumner Welles and Lord Halifax. The announcement said, "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom announce, in view of the uses to which these vessels are to be put, they entirely approve of the steps now being taken by the United States' Government to prepare for sea, Italian and German ships in the United States.

His Majesty's Government gratefully recognise the assistance which they and their allies will receive from the service these vessels are to render and they have accordingly waived the exercise of their belligerent rights as far as these vessels are concerned.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

ONE TWIST OF THIS IRON BOOT AND YOUR FOOT WILL BE CRUSHED LIKE CLAY!
NOW, REKCEB?
GO AHEAD! IF YOU THINK I'M GOING TO SEND A NOTE, GETTING MISS MORTON OUT OF JAIL SO YOU CAN MURDER HER, YOU'RE CRAZY!
WAIT, CRAIG! ONE MOMENT!
IF YOU'RE STUBBORN, I CAN WRITE IT, MYSELF. YOU SEE, I'M QUITE EXPERT AT FORGERY!
THEN WHY ASK ME?
BECAUSE I PREFER TO AVOID ANY TROUBLE ... YOUR ANSWER, OR WE USE THE IRON BOOT!
AS LONG AS IT'S GOING TO BE WRITTEN--OKAY, I'LL DO IT!
2-28
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